YOUR WATCH
Can be successfully repaired and our men can do it. All work carries our guarantee.
JOHNSON & HUBBS
Watchmakers
129 JASPER WEST

The Edmonton Capital

SWEATER COATS
Dr. Jaeger's Pure Wool Coat Sweater
STANLEY & JACKSON
Sole Agents . . 18 Jasper West

Vol. 2. EIGHT PAGES EDMONTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1911 WEATHER—Colder, light snowfalls. No. 49.

C. N. R. WILL BUILD 140 MILES OF THE MAIN LINE THIS YEAR

City and West Threatened With Industrial Conflict | *Sixty New Companies Formed to Exploit Morinville Oil Field* | *Cardiff Collieries Will Spend $100,000 in Development*

SUPERINTENDENTS FOR STREET RAILWAY AND POWER HOUSE APPOINTED

TWO DEPARTMENTAL HEADS NAMED BY CITY COMMISSIONERS

J. A. Deerwester Becomes "Acting" Superintendent of The Power House---Robert Knight for Street Railway---Assume Duties in Two Weeks

At a special meeting of the commissioners yesterday afternoon appointments were made to the positions of power house superintendent and street railway superintendent. J. A. Deerwester, the engineer who was recently appointed by Commissioner Bouillon to take charge of the gas producer plant has been created acting power house superintendent at a salary of $250 a month. Robt. Knight, who is at present in the employ of Gorman, Clancey and Grindley, is the new street railway superintendent. His salary will be $200 a month in accordance with the decision of the commissioners at a recent meeting to increase the salaries of the street railway, electric light, telephone and waterworks departments to this figure.

The vacancies which are filled by the new appointments were created by the dismissal at Commissioner Bouillon's instigation of Superintendents McNaughton and Biswanger, a couple of weeks ago.

The instructions issued to Mr. Deerwester by Commissioner Bouillon are somewhat enigmatical. He is told to relieve the present incumbent "as our (the commissioners') representative," as soon as Mr. McNaughton can turn over to him the plant and records and outfit, this transfer to be satisfactory to the auditor.

When the Capital man sought to ascertain from Commissioner Bouillon the reason for appointing Mr. Deerwester as "acting superintendent," the commissioner became taciturn. He declined to discuss any features of the new appointments, and murmured something about the "duty of the newspapers to consider the public interest." The newspaper man sought an explanation of the enigmatical utterance, but none was forthcoming. Commissioner Bouillon naively suggested that his idea of the public interest and that of some of the newspapers differed in some particulars, but he did not intimate the bearing which this difference of opinion had upon the question under discussion.

J. A. Deerwester, the new superintendent of the power plant, is an electrical and mechanical engineer of wide experience. Following a three years

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INCREASE OUTPUT OF CARDIFF MINES

Newly Organized Company Will Spend $100,000 in New Plant at Morinville

Something over $100,000 is to be spent this year by the Cardiff Colleiries of Morinville, in installing a new plant at the mines and increasing the output. This is the statement made to the Capital by a representative of the company, from Winnipeg.

The Cardiff Collieries recently purchased the mines of the Cardiff Coal Company, at Morinville, for $300,000. The company formerly included Edmonton men. The deal was completed last summer. The new company includes Winnipeg capitalists, and they are preparing to operate the mine on a large scale.

The company expect to put out 2000 tons a day, when the new plant is installed. The new organization has a capitalization of $700,000.

MANY FARMERS TAKE SHORT COURSE

300 in Attendance at Strathmore School—Interested in Scientific Agriculture

Over 300 farmer students are in attendance this week at the short course in agriculture which opened at Strathmore on Monday. This speaks wonders for the rapid development in the interest taken in scientific farming in the province.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, returned yesterday from Strathmore, where he had been in attendance at the school. He also attended the annual provincial seed fair which was held at Lacombe this week.

The school at Strathmore, which lasts but a week, has proven particularly successful. Mr. Marshall states that a great deal of credit is due to Prof. Elliott, of the C.P.R. experimental farm who was responsible for a great deal of the interest taken in the short course. Others who are assisting at the school are H. A. Craig, W. F. Stevens, C. E. Lewis, C. Marker, Bryce Wright. Later on Prof. Carlisle, of Moscow, Idaho, will join the staff of instructors.

Hon. Mr. Marshall stated that the seed fair had been most successful, there being farmers in attendance from Cardston to Lloydminster, and also a creditable display of grain exhibits. The wheat exhibits were good, and a large number of them. The oats and barley were considerably weathered. A large public meeting was held at which W. F. Puffer, M.P.P., Prof. Atkinson, of Montana, and Hon. Mr. Marshall were speakers.

CHIEF OF POLICE RESIGNS; TO ENTER GOV'T SERVICE

HAS BEEN APPOINTED CHIEF LICENSE COMMISSIONER FOR THE PROVINCE—IS THE FIFTH SUPERINTENDENT TO LEAVE CITY'S EMPLOY

The resignation of A. C. Lancey as chief of police was tendered to the commissioners yesterday afternoon. He has been appointed chief license inspector for the province as successor to W. A. Deyl, who resigned several days ago. He will take over his new office inside of the next few weeks.

Chief Lancey stated to The Capital this morning that his action was not the result of a disagreement with the present city administration. He is taking the step because he has secured a better position with the province. During the two years which he has held the position of chief of police in Edmonton he has had no friction with anyone connected with the city in an official position.

Chief Lancey has been engaged in police work for many years, having acted in the capacity of detective and police officer in various cities in Eastern Canada, but mostly in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

When the Duke of Connaught visited Edmonton and other cities in Western Canada he and Chief Chamberlain now at the head of the Vancouver police force acted as special detectives to look after the safety of the Duke while in Canada.

Chief Lancey first took charge of the Edmonton force on December 18, 1909, and imemdiately started to reorganize the force. Since that time he has made many changes, improvements in the administration of the department and alterations in the method of work of the force. He has also seen many improvements in the equipment of the department. The result of his administration of the police department is that Edmonton now has one of the best and most efficient forces in Western Canada.

Chief Lancey is the fifth head of departments to leave the employ of the city. The others are Chief Davidson, Superintendents McNaughton and Biswanger and Building Inspector Cottrell.

TELEGRAPH NEWS

Happenings in the World at Large Boiled Down for Busy Readers

FOREIGN.

Bill Against Pools.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—The Humphrey bill, giving the government power to exclude from American ports any foreign ships that enter into pools or agreements to control freight or passenger rates, or to shut out competition, was favorably reported to the House today by the Committee or Merchant Marine. The committee had received for the bill the endorsement of the Department of Justice.

Declare for Reciprocity.

Minneapolis, Feb. 10.—The Minnesota House of Representatives today declared for the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity treaty by a vote of 63 to 50.

Reject Motion.

London, Feb. 10.—The amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, introduced in the House of Commons by Austen Chamberlain, urging fiscal reform with special reference to the proposed reciprocity agreement, was rejected tonight by a vote of 324 to 222. The Laborites and Nationalists voted with the government.

Driven Insane by Guards.

Constantinople, Feb. 10.—Physicians will be sent to Salonica from this city to inquire into the sanity of Abdul Hamid, former ruler of Turkey, as a result of dispatches from there saying he has killed two or his wives. If he is found incurably insane he will be removed to a mad house.

The open charge is made here that he was driven insane by the brutality of the guards stationed around him by the Young Turks when he was exiled. This has caused great indignation and it is feared it may give rise to the most dangerous movement on the part of the reactionaries since the Young Turks overthrew the government.

Race Suicide in Austria

Vienna, Austria, Feb. 10.—The precise figures of the census of Austria taken December 31, are not yet available but it is known that the birth rate of Vienna has decreased alarmingly and that the fact is occasioning very serious concern among the authorities. The birth rate in 1910 was only twenty per 1,000 compared with forty in 1870. Vienna recorded 53,000 births in 1900, but in 1910 the figures dropped to 44,000 in spite of ten years growth of population and the annexation of the new suburb of Florisdorf with 52,000 inhabitants.

Universes in the Making.

Los Angeles, Calf., Feb. 10.—Reaching across billions of miles of space, the powerful reflecting mirror of the Mount Wilson sixty-inch telescope, has revealed universes in the making. It has found and photographed a chaotic swirling mass of gases and fiery liquids—a gigantic pin wheel of celestial pyrotechnics, five hundred billion miles in diameter, in the act of throwing off a world.

ALBERTA.

Declined to Discuss Confession.

Calgary, Feb. 10.—C. Montrose Wright, who married Florence Kinrade, declined to discuss alleged confession of Edward Carry at Deal, England. He suggested that an interview with Jimmy Baum be obtained and incidentally remarked that there were "lots of lunatics at large."

Radial Line Proposed.

Calgary, Feb. 10.—A seven million dollar electric railroad scheme of radial lines of which Calgary will be the radiating and focussing point, and which its promoters claim will have the effect of cheapening the cost of living in the city, will materialize as soon as it is posisble to get the charter, organize, and construct it.

The application for the charter is before parliament, and there is every prospect of it getting through without any difficulty.

It is expected to link Calgary with Banff, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, and Macleod, and routes have already been mapped out.

DOMINION.

Immigration Doubled.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The total immigration into Canada for the eight months, April to November, inclusive, all of this fiscal year was 243,171, as compared with 150,256 for the same period of last fiscal year, an increase of 62 per cent.

Canada to be Represented.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—When the House met, in answer to Mr. Middleboro, Sir Frederick Borden made an interesting statement as to be principle upon which the coronation contingent from Canada will be selected and sent.

Sir Frederick said that every regiment or unit in the militia and permanent force of Canada would be represented in the contingent. The selection would be arrived at on a percentage baisis. Preference would be given to men not before on a similar trip, such as the King Edward cononation, and who had seen active service. In the selection of junior officers, the question of regimental efficiency would be considered.

OPEN SHOP DECLARATION COMES LIKE A BOLT FROM THE BLUE; WILL PRECIPITATE BIG FIGHT

Builders' Exchanges in all Western Cities Take Simultaneous Action---Great Industrial War Looked For--Business Interests Serious

Like a bolt from the blue came yesterday the declaration of the General Contractors' Association and the Edmonton Builders' Exchange for open shop for all building trades. Simultaneously with this declaration from the Edmonton organizations, similar declarations were made by the organizations in Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. Other western cities are falling into line. When the National Association of Builders convenes in Winnipeg Tuesday next, formal announcement of this is expected, which will mean that before the end of the next week, building trades unionism, so far as the builders' exchanges of the west are concerned, will be a thing of the past.

That this will precipitate a fight all along the line, goes without saying. The building trades unions of the west who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor cannot accept this. It spells war, and war to the finish.

Even now building trades councils throughout the country are declaring war. The Edmonton building trades council is one of the first to take action, and at their meeting last evening decided that they could not accept the new conditions. Therefore they will fight.

How long the fight will last, is the question. Backed up by the American Federation of Labor, with the financial resources of that organization to fall back upon, the building trades unions declare that it will be possible for them to carry the fight through a whole season, and two of them if necessary.

From the contractors' standpoint, it is to be the final fight to settle matters before the season opens, and that it will last in Edmonton at least, but a few weeks. From the standpoint of the union men, the fight that has now been precipitated will continue until the whole question of the relation of the building trades to the contractors is settled. The contractors hope by this announcement of open shop, to clear the way for an undisturbed building season in future years. The union men look upon it as an attempt to stifle building trades unionism, to revert to the old conditions where the laboring man slaves for every dollar that he earns.

The Contractors' View.

This action on the part of the con-

(Continued on Page Five)

UNION MEN MEET.

The Edmonton building trades council, which is the executive body of all the building trades, held a meeting last night in which they thoroughly considered the situation as created by the action of the contractors. They have no official announcement to make as yet to the press, but a statement will be issued Saturday or Monday.

Members of the council declare that the building trades cannot possibly accept the action of the contractors in declaring open shop, as it means the stifling of trades unionism. Therefore they must fight. Just in what manner hostilities will open is not yet apparent. There will undoubtedly be a tie-up after May 1st. The bricklayers, masons, and laborers, who have the non-sympathetic strike clause in their agreements, and who are not included in the controversy, will continue to work, and in this way a good deal of building may be accomplished early in the season

SPEND $2,000 IN FIREWORKS DISPLAY

Exhibition Directors Close for Contract Which Includes Famous Coronation Display

Two thousand dollars will be spent by the Edmonton exhibition for fireworks at the August exhibition. A contract has just ben closed with the Hand Fireworks Company, of Hamilton, for the fireworks display for this year's show.

A special day to be called "Citizen's and Coronation" day, is to be set aside by the association, for the third day of the fair, Thursday, August 17th. On this day, the greatest feature of the pyro technic display, the "Coronation" display, will be given. This includes the most novel inventions in the line of fireworks ever produced. This feature alone will cost several hundred dollars. It is safe to say that the crowds who attend will see something that has never before been seen in pyrotechnics.

OIL EXPLOITERS ASK FOR INCORPORATION

SIXTY NEW COMPANIES IN 24 HOURS APPLY FOR PAPERS AT PROVINCIAL BUILDINGS—SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED

Within twenty-four hours, sixty new oil companies, each holding one section of oil lands in the Morinville field, applied for incorporation at the offices of the registrar of joint stock companies at the provincial buildings yesterday and today. Thirty of them applied yesterday, and the remainder of the applications were received this morning. Certificates of incorporation are being issued to these new companies today.

This is the latest sensational development in the maneovres of the oil exploiters in the Morinville fields, since the announcement that the American Canadian Oil company were sitting on a big strike of oil in their wells twenty-two miles north of Edmonton. Although the new companies are organized with a nominal capitalization of about $10,000 each, the rush for incorporation is an indication that some big developments may be expected within a very short time. The new companies bear names of all descriptions. One is the Port Arthur Oil company, another the Orange, still another the Gusher, and such like names. The incorporators are nearly all local people.

Each of the sixty companies holds a section of land in the Morinville district, on which they hold the oil rights, and on which they have paid rentals at the rate of 25 cents per acre, on a total of $160 for the section.

Within the past few weeks, over $30,000 have been paid in to the Dominion land office, in rentals for oil claims. It is expected that an announcement will shortly be made regarding a further strike of oil in the Morinville fields.

WILL IMPROVE C.P.R. TELEGRAPH LINES

Direct Service Between Vancouver and Chicago to Be Inaugurated—Many Extensions

Winnipeg, Feb 10.—A number of extensions and improvements for western lines of C.P.R. telegraphs were announced today by B. S. Jenkins general superintendent for present year, the programme submitted through Mr. White having been authorized intact.

Of considerable importance is the alternative route to Toronto and the east via Minneapolis, Sault Ste Marie and Sudbury, which will be independent of any American connection and entirely controlled by the C.P.R. A direct wire service between Vancouver and Chicago via. Winnipeg will also shortly be inaugurated. Additional wires will be provided east to Fort William and Port Arthur, west to Regina and locally throughout the various provinces, all of heavy copper.

Extension of the telephone train despatching system, which is about fully equipped between Montreal and Fort William and Winnipeg and the mountains, will take place in the British Columbia division.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN DIES SUDDENLY IN POLICE CELL

WAS TAKEN TO POLICE STATION LAST NIGHT INTOXICATED, BUT APPARENTLY IN GOOD HEALTH—INQUEST IS BEING HELD THIS AFTERNOON

Two hours after he was taken to the police station in an intoxicated condition a young man who was unable to give any name and who had on his person no papers by which he might be identified, died in the cells last night aparently from heart failure. Up to within a few minutes of his death he did not appear to be in a dangerous condition and when visited by the Sargant on duty was sleeping soundly. The rounds of the cells were made at 11.50, 11.55 and at 12.30, and it was not until the last visit that he showed any signs of being in danger. At that time the sargeant felt his pulse which was beating very weakly. Dr. Braithwaite was called immediately but within a few minutes of his arrival the man was dead.

He was found lying in the snow beside the Market Barn on Clara street about 10.30, by the night clerk at the stable. He telephoned to the police dpartment and constables McNaughton and Decoteau brought him to the station. He was in a very intoxicated condition and was unable to give his name to the sergeant. There were found on him no papers or articles by which he might be identified and he had in his possession no money whatever.

The deceased is about 23 years of age, has light curly hair, a small face with a retreating chin and a prominent nose. He is five feet seven inches in height and wore a redish brown sweater, and dark trousers.

Up till noon no one had been able to identify him.

During his brief stay at the station he slept all the time snoring loudly but otherwise remaining quiet. The sergeant in charge of the station felt no uneasiness about his condition until the last visit after which he called the physician. He was brought to the station at 10.40 and died about 12.45. The remains were taken to Connelly and McKinley's undertaking parlors where they now lie. An inquest will be held by Coronor Braithwaite at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

RAILWAY CONTRACTORS READY TO COMMENCE WORK

C. J. MERRY, HEAD OF NEW CONSTRUCTION CO., IN CITY TO START ON C. N. R. MAIN LINE TOWARDS YELLOWHEAD—3,000 MEN NEEDED

1911 Work on C.N.R. Main Line.

McMillan Bros. to complete the 40 miles from Onoway west to the Pembina.

Cowan Construction company to build 100 miles on 200-mile contract from Pembina to Yellowhead.

Total for 1911—140 miles.

One hundred miles of the Canadian Northern main line, from the Pembina river west towards the Yellowhead Pass will be built this summer, and within a few weeks grading outfits will be throwing dirt on this contract.

Chas. J. Merry, the new head of the Cowan construction company, which has been re-organized, is a guest at the Alberta today. His company has secured from McKenzie and Mann, the contract to build 200 miles from the Pembina to the Yellowhead, and will complete half of that contract this summer. That is the statement Mr. Merry gave to the Capital this morning.

Mr Merry is in Edmonton for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the commencement of work on his contract. He has brought with him two engineers who are preparing plans for the work. It is the contractor's intention to get a large number of outfits on the ground as soon as he is in a position to start work. His equipment will be shipped west via the Grand Trunk to the Pembina, which will be made the basis of operations.

In addition to the contract held by Mr. Merry, the McMillan Construction Company will complete the 40 miles of their contract on the main line from St. Albert to the Pembina. Last year they built from St. Albert west to Onoway, and will finish up the remainder of the contract this summer. In all, some 3500 men will be required for the work on the C. N.R. main line.

GRAIN GROWERS PRESENT MEMORIAL

Protest Against Placing of Fruit and Vegetables On the Free List

Ottawa Feb. 10—A deputation which rivalled size Western Grain Growers delegation in December, arrived in Ottawa this morning from the Niagara district and after meeting in the Russel house theatre, marched to the House of Commons chamber and presented a memorial to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues protesting against the placing of fruit and vegetables on the free list as proposed by reciprocity agreement from United States. A memorial was signed by D. Johnson, president of the Ontario Fruit Growers association, and J. W. Smith president of Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers association. Memorial set forth that free fruit would seriously upset present conditions and compel Canadian growers to seek other markets to their great detriment and financial loss. Reference was made to the fact that millions of dollars are invested in industry and that there is no disposition amongst fruit growers to combine to advance prices.

HUGE INCREASE IN FEMALE LABOR

French Statistics Show Gain of About Sixty-Five Per Cent in the Number of Women Workers

Paris, Feb. 8.—Some remarkable figures regarding female labor in France are tabulated in th census for 1906, which has just been compiled. In the last forty years the number of women wage earners has nearly doubled. In that time the figures have risen from about 4,500,000 female workers to 7,750,000. This is a 65 per cent. increase, whereas the percentage of increase among male workers was only 24 per cent., the figures being formerly 10,500,000 as against the 1906 total of 13,000,000.

It is shown that in 1906 the "active population of the country—that is to say, excluding children, women having occupation save that of housewife, and all persons living solely on unearned incomes, pensions, etc.— numbered 20,750,000 souls of whom less than two-thirds were women. Agricultural pursuits accounted for 5,500,000 men and nearly 3,500,000 women. Nearly 4,750,000 employed in trade, and 1,300,000 men and nearly 200,000 women were engaged in the liberal professions and public services. In the domestic services the women outnumbered the men in a proportion of 770,000 to 170,000.

The totals show the working population is made up of 39 per cent. women to 61 per cent. men. The total number of workers has risen from 15,000,000 to 20,750,000 in forty years, the proportion of workers to the total population having risen from 40 per cent to 53 per cent.

The figures which prove most conclusively however, that people work more and are waited on in idleness less, are these. Forty years ago 1,200,000 persons were employed as domestics, valets, cooks, etc., in private houses. In 1906 less than 1,000,000 were so employed.

Trade employment has nearly trebled and in the manufacturing and liberal professions there has been an increase of 75 per cent. in the total employees.

Chinese 'Food Tablets"

Out at Les Vallees, near here, there is a large factory backed by a running capital of $400,000, the output of which is food tabloids. The oddtitity lies in the fact that it belongs to Chinamen xcoluswely, was built by Chinamen and is operated by Chinamen. It is perhaps the most model factory in France.

Li Yu Ying, aged 30, is the president and organizer of the business. He is the originator of the food tablets which are made also. He is an expert chemist, an engineer, scientific agriculturist and former student at the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

The son of a former minister of state in Pekin, Li came to Paris in 1907, to study scientific farming at Chesney, near Montargis. Later he entered the Pas'eur Institute. There he studied alimentary problems from the viuwpoint of a vegetarian. He thus developed and perfected several formulae for concentrated foods, and the idea of establishing a factory to make the articles followed as a matter of course. The only thing he wishes to be French about the business was the ground to build on.

Returning to China in 1909, he at once launched his company with a $400,000 capital. Most of this amount was subscribed by friends of his and his father's, men in government circles. The company was incorporated under the laws of China and headquarters were opened in Tientsin. Li Yu Ying now hurried back to France and established his factory at Les Vallees. The buildings cover a large space of ground and are models of their kind. The machinery inside them was made in China and was established at Le Vallees by Chinese mechanics, twenty of whom came from the east for that purpose. Lastly Li Yu Ying sent for a corps of Chinese laborers, and now the factory is buzzing away full tilt under their guidance. The salesmen now on the road with the pills" which contain milk, cheese, oil, lard, butter, eggs, flour, soup, bread, cakes, sauces, ice-cream, pies, jellies and what not are the keenest chis country has seen in a month of Sundays.

"The "heathen Chinee" is really teaching old Europe a thing or two. The almond-eyed invaders make no concessions to the prejudices of the continentals, who are inclined to dislike anything from outside their own country. They demonstrate the article and proudly proclaim the fact that come from "home." They're said to be making a big success of it, what's more to the point.

World's Wireless Centre

Eiffel Tower is rapidly becoming the centre of the world so far as wireless is concerned. It is the pole about which hertzian waves sizzle. In addition to the military station there which France hopes to keep in constant and insolent touch with her African colonies there is that which sends the time to ships at sea.

Within a short period the officials in charge hope to be able to flash the hours of midnight and midday to every ship on the Atlantic shore, also to those in the Mediterranean and Red Seas. Even ships in the harbor of New York may soon record Paris time.

To know the time with absolute accuracy at sea, at present, without wire less, is impossible. A ship, leaving New York, is in possession of the exact time, down to the fraction of a second. At noon the day after sailing the ship's time is likely to be one, two or even more seconds out, for her time is calculated by distance travelled, etc. Rigorous exactness, therefore, is out of the question.

In the open sea, a second or two does not mean much. There are times however, when absolute exactness is very important, as for instance, when near land, shoals, etc. One second means about 500 yards in locating the position of a ship, three seconds would be nearly a mile, and more than one ship has been lost by a less margin than this.

The cwice-daily transmission of the time from the Eiffel Tower will render a tremendous service. Wireless at about 180,000 miles a second. The 3,000 miles across the Atlantic would be spanned practically without lapse of time and since the clocks in the Eiffel Tower at Paris are corrected to a hundredth part of a second and transmit their time to ships at sea automatically, the absolute accuracy of ships time is thus assured.

The time is furnished at one minute before noon and midnight, at high noon and midnight, and twice afterwards, the hour, all automatically, thus making assurance doubly sure.

AEROPLANES

New Facts Versus Old Theories in the Conquest of the Air.

One of the long accepted theories of science had to be overthrown before there could be a practical start made in mechanical flying. It was Professor S.P. Langley who gave this theory its quietus and established the new law in aerodynamics. Newton, the gravity discoverer,had figured out a certain graduated scale of resistance affected by the air against objects moving through it. Nobody thought to question it until a French scholar applied Newton's law in the case of the flight of a bird. He figured it out that to attain the speed at which a swallow flies it would be necessary for that little feathered aviator to possess the strength of a Harvard fullback. Professor Langley demonstrated by practical tests that a brass plate weighing one pound lost fifteen ounces of that weight when whirled through the air at the rate of seventy miles an hour. It weighed only one ounce—that's new aerodynamics—and Newton was immediately ruled out as an authority in this particular line. According to Newton's law Grahame-White would have been compelled to develop the power of the Twentieth Century limited to accomplish that trip to Boston light. Three hundred years of precedents were swept away when Professor Langley established the new law of aerodynamics. —William Chapple in National Magazine.

PROTECTION OF FISH.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 9.—With Sir Lomer Gouin presiding and delegates in attendance from many parts of Canada and the United States, the North American Fish and Game Protective association began its annual convention in this city today. As its name implies, the association has for its object the passage of legislation and the adoption of other measures for the better protection of fish and game in America. The meeting will continue two days and will be addressed by Cy Warman, Dr. Hornaday, of the New York Zoo, President Dutcher of the Associated Audubon societies of America, and other men of prominence.

HOW SOME CONVICTS SPEND SPARE TIME

Some Improve Education by Reading While Others Train Their Pets

One of the first things that you notice about a big prison like Parkhurst or Dartmoor is the tameness of the birds which haunt the place. Sparrows and jackdaws hardly trouble to fly out of one's way.

One reason for this is no doubt that there are no boys with catapults or air guns about the premises, but the main reason is that convicts, almost without exception, are kind to animals and birds.

Even the roughest and most brutalized of men, who are a terror to warders and other prison officials, will not molest the birds, but on the other hand will save crumbs from their daily allowance of bread and spread them on the sills of their windows for the benefit of their feathered friends.

Lord William Neville speaks of a man at Parkhurst who had an extraordinary gift for taming birds. He was a lazy, good for nothing ruffian, idle to a degree, and always in trouble; yet he exercised a sort of wierd fascination over all kinds of birds, and his cell was a regular aviary.

Sparrows and starlings were constantly fluttering in and out, and would sit on his hand without betraying the slightest fear. Prison authorities do not look with favor upon this sort of thing, but in this man's case it was found that his pets exercised so good an effect upon him that the regulations were not strictly enforced.

Another favorite prisoner's pet is a mouse. Some time ago a party of convicts just released from Parkhurst were noticed to be turning their railway carriage absolutely upside down.

It appeared that one of them had lost a mouse which had been his pet for two years in the prison and which he was taking home, carrying it—of all extraordinary places—in his cap! happily, master mouse was discovered behind a cushion, and order was restored.

The house mouse is much more difficult to tame than other field mouse, yet many a convict has not only managed to tame a mouse, but even to teach it tricks.

It is generally your illiterate man who achieves these marvels of taming. The small animal is taught to sit up and beg for crumbs, to run up his master's sleeve and come out at his collar, and at the slightest sign of danger to make a bolt for his owner's pocket.

Seeing that every prisoner is searched several times during the day, and that a regular staff of warders is constantly at work searching cells while they are vacant during the day time, it might seem utterly impossible for a prisoner to keep even so small a pet as a muomouse. But the fact is that warders are much more kind to those in their charge than is generally imagined, and seeing that a mouse cannot possibly help a prisoner to escape, the searcher will usually pass over it even if he does happen to notice it.

For another thing, he knows perfectly well that his kindness will be appreciated, and that the prisoner will be far more obedient to rules and give less trouble if he is left in possession of his pet.

If, on the other hand, the pet is taken away, the man will, very likely, turn dangerous. Some years ago a new governor who had freshly taken charge of a London local prison issued an order for the extermination of all prison pets.

A warder found a man in possession of a mouse, seized it, and killed it. The prisoner said nothing at the time, but next day he stole an awl from the cobbler's shop, and with this weapon stabbed and killed the warder.

There is an elderly convict who has spent most of his life in Dartmoor prison, and will be back there shortly to serve a fresh sentence, who is the most amazing hand with sheep.

e knows every sheep in the prison farm, and they know him. eH never drives sheep like any other shepherd, but merely whistles to them, and they follow him. This poor old chap looks upon Dartmoor as his home. He hates leaving it, and always tells the governor, at the end of a term, that he will be back again soon.

Dr. R. R. Washington, head of the Tuskagee Institute, after a visit to the Metropolitan Museum in New York, told the following story:

"A Kentucky lady," he said, "visited the museum with her maid, an old fashioned mammy.

"Malinda had never seen an art gallery before, and the nudes startled her in a way that would have endeared her to the heart of Mr. Comstock. But when she entered the hall of sculpture then she was more than startled.

"Land!" she cried. 'Land sakes!"

BEADLE'S SENSELESS FRIGHT

An umbrella caused a panic in the Church of the Sacred Heart in Montmartre, Paris, a short time ago.

The beadle found the umbrella, which had a curiously large knob on the handle, and saw that the knob unscrewed. He opened it, then put the umbrella down with the utmost care, and rushed out of the church, shouting, "Fire! murder- dynamite! a bomb!"

The congregation dispersed quickly, giving the umbrella a wide berth. The police arrived, telephoned for a water cart, put the umbrella carefully into it, and took it to the municipal laboratory. There it was examined. The hollow knob on the handle contained a packet of needles, a bobbin of red silk, and a silver bottle of holy water.

HAT-RAISING AN INSULT.

Lord Ronaldshay has seen more of the world than most men of his age, and many have been his amusing adventures.

During his trip across Asia he visited the capital of Szechuaw, China, where he was received in audience by the viceroy, and his account of the pit. falls of socials etiquette were highly amusing, particularly when once visiting an official he mistakenly took off his hat, and found the official immediately jump from his chair and begin to take off his outer garments.

He learned afterwards this was to get quits with Lord Ronaldshap for

KAURI GUM

Kauri gum, found underground in New Zealand, and dug to the amount of a million and a half yearly, is used chiefly for furniture polishes and varnishes, and most of it is exported to America. The industry of diging it is unlike any other in the world. A kauri forest is a beautiful sight, but kauri gum country is treeless, barren and desolate, even, and swampy very often, with singularly heavy, cloggy soil, out of which the gum formed on kauri pines of ancient and long-vanished forests is dug or speared. There are whole stretches of this treeless kauri country,with nothing but a little scrub or fern growing on it. It is very rough for riding about (the gumfields are too extensive to be seen except riding),and a native horse should be ridden accustomed to going about without putting its foot down any of the numerous holes. Some of the gum diggers—about three thousand in all—are Maoris,pleasant and friendly natives; some are British, and a certain number are Dalmatians.

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VEGETATION ON THE PLANET MARS

But There Is No Positive Proof That Human Beings Inhabit the Planet

"There may be some of the lower forms of life and vegetation on Mars, but at present there is pretty certainly no astronomical evidence in favor of intelligent life in the solar system outside of the earth. The conclusion is not necessarily that there is no other life in the universe. If asked were there life nowhere else in the universe they could only resort to the mathematical theory of probabilities. If 1,000,000 grains of corn were gathered in a head, with one red grain among them, and a blind man tried to choose a grain on pain of death if he took a red one. If the 1,500 millions of the earth stepped up one by one, choosing a grain and dropping it again, 1,500 out of the millions would get the red grain. In the 200 or 2,000 millons of stars there were just 200 or 2,000 chances of any one sporting any viable conditions.

"But the production and maintenance of life is one of nature's chief ends and aims. Life appeared on the earth as soon as conditions were ready for it, and although we may never be able to see it or prove it, we have no reason for saying or thinking that there are not other suns surrounded by planets peopled by intelligent beings, or that we are the only living, sentient and intelligent beings."

Professor from California

This was the conclusion of a very interesting illustrated address on "Life in Other Worlds," delivered at Toronto recently under the auspices of the Royal Astronomical society, before a capacity audience in the University Mining building, by professor R. G. Aitken of the University of California, and the famous Lick observatory.

"During the past 16 years," said Professor Aitken, in commencement. "I have delivered lectures every Saturday night for the entertainment of visitors at the Lick observatory. During that time I have addressed some 30,000 people, and fully 20,000 of them have asked me this question: 'Do you believe that Mars is inhabited?' I propose a a mere investigator to show, from what we know astronomically, whether there is life in any other world than our own.

"We must first of all recognize that only the conditions of life on this world may be used as a basis for reasoning whether life exists elsewhere. These conditions, I take it, must be: Water in its liquid form, temperature, then is: Do these conditions exist on any of these planets that we are observing?

A series of interesting views were thrown on the screen, showing the Lick observatory on its 4,000-foot elevation and a number of the great instruments which it contains. Telescopic photographs were also shown of the nearest world to our own—the moon. From these, said the speaker, it was obvious that these was practically no atmosphere on the moon, hence no water: The statements made from time to time that changes in the lunar craters gave indications of snow and ice were frequently illusions caused by changes of solar illumination. Hence it was reasonable to say that the moon was "absolutely a dead world, unable to sustain life."

Views were shown of the major planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, and the minor or terrestrial planets, the earth, Venus, Mars and Mercury. Jupiter, said Prof. Aitken, had only about one-quarter the density of the earth and received only about one-hundredth as much light and heat from the sun as we enjoy. This planet rotated once every ten hours, and was, like the moon, also unfit to sustain life. Life was also impossible on the other three major planets, their surface conditions being chaotic.

Hot and Cold in Mercury

Turning to the terrestial planets, Professor Aitken said that as the one side of Mercury was seven times as hot as the earth, and the other side immesurably cold, this "world" was certainly not habitable.

"The time which it takes Venus to roate is as yet an open question," said the speaker, and upon that problem depends the possibility of this planet's sustaining life. If Venus rotates once within 23 hours and 56 minutes, as some authorities claim, is is probably suitable for the sustenance of life. But as I have said, this question is still unsettled.

Thereupon Professor Aitken turned to what he called "the Planet of Mystery—Mars." The question of the possibility of sustaining life on Mars was a questian if axial rotation. In its time of rotation, succession of seasons and axial inclination, Mars was very similar to the earth. The crucial questions were: Does Mars show signs of water? And are we to regard its "canals" as artificially constructed—the work of intelligent beings? The markings on Mars presented very much the appearance that one might expect to see on the earth if it were possible to go up in a balloon and observe it from a sufficient distance. The impression given by telescopic photographs of Mars was not a network of artificial canals, but of a series of irregular markings. The markings on Mars undoubtedly altered with seasonal changes, which might indicate the presence of vegetation. Vegetation could not exist, however, without water-vapor. From a series of observations made last year from the highest point in the United States, Mount Whitney, 14,000 feet above the sea level, Dr. Campbell had come to the conclusion that astronomically Mars showed no more definite sign of water-vapor than did the moon.

THE LOTTERY IN CUBA.

No country can hope to prosper which not merely permits but actually encourages gambling. The Cuban government expected to get a large part of its revenue from the national lottery, only to find the amount falling far below expectations, not because the lottery is waning in popularity, but simply because the steady drain on the resources of the poor has deprived them of the means of buying more tickets. Soon after the lottery was introduced there began a significant and steadily increasing rise in the number of ejectments for nonpayment of rents. Schoolteachers, too, tell harrowing stories of children unable to go to school because of lack of shoes or others practically starving because every cent went in the lottery.—Leslie's.

She had just graduated from the High School, and Harold, who had fallen before her charms, not the least of which to him was her interest in mechanics, was laying constant seige. As soon as his new motor-boat was launched, he forthwith invited Phyllis for a trial spin down the Potomac. As she sat beside him, jauntily clad in a brand new suit, she turned upon the swain a rapid-fire battery of questions, asking everything imaginable about the boat and filling him with fond joy. At length her eye lit upon a circular life-buoy fastened to the rail that ran around the stern.

"What's that for, Harold?" she asked, after gazing awhile in deep study

"That's in case of accident," replied Harold.

For a long time the maiden pondered in deep thought. Then her face lit up with a satisfied intelligence.

"Oh, I see now!" she exclaimed, beaming on Harold. "You were afraid you might have an accident while I was with you and brought along that extra tire like papa carries on the automobile. It was awfully thoughtful of you."



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STRAY NOTES FROM GREATER NEW YORK

Police Send Woman to Insane Asylum and in Turn May Lose Their Jobs

New York, Feb. 10.—How easy it is to get into an insane asylum is demonstrated by the experience of a young woman in this city. Miss Hanlon, a singer and musician was the possessor of a fine Stradivarius violin which had been presented to her some years ago by Mr. E. H. Harriman, the late railroad king. She valued the instrument highly and never parted with it until last July, when the violin needed certain minor repairs. She intrusted the instrument to a friend, who was to take it to a certain music house for repairs. The violin was not returned to her and when she inquired at the music house she was informed that the instrument had been returned to the man who had brought it.

Miss Hanlon then went to the police and reported her loss. She was referred to the Harlem Detective Bureau and made her complaint there. She was told to return in a few weeks, which she did, and was then informed that no grace had been found of the violin or of the man who was supposed to have it. Miss Hanlon called again on several occasions and finally went to headquarters and reported her loss there. To her amazement she was arrested and sent to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue for observation. It was fortunate for Miss Hanlon that she was able to convince Dr. Gregory, the doctor who examined her at Bellevue, that her mental faculties were by no means impaired. She was brought to the Yorkville court and, upon the report of Dr. Gregory, discharged as sane. The young woman has many friends and they intend to make it rather unpleasant for the police official who was responsible for the inexcusable treatment which Miss Hanlon had to suffer.

During the last few weeks the police authorities have made one of their semi-occasional raids upon fortune-tellers, palmists, mediums and other fakirs in the city. Most of those who were caught in the dragnet of the police were small-fry, but one other day a big fish was caught. The man arrested is the pastor of a Spiritualist congregation in this city which is said to number about two hundred members, among them some men and women of considerable wealth. It was established that the "pastor" had made it a regular practice to receive visitors who sought "spiritual advisement and material instruction," and, for a fee of $2 an hour, would give them private seances and advise them in business matters. When brought before the court, the prisoner admitted that his advice to his clients to speculate in a certain stock was not based upon communications from spiritland, but upon a tip from a certain broker. He was placed under $2,000 bond for good behavior.

Conscience occassionally manifests itself in a highly freakish manner. A short time ago a retired merchant in this city, who, many years ago, had conducted a grocery store in some western town, received a letter enclosing $2.50. The sender explained in the letter that about twenty-five years ago he had bought goods to the amount of $2.50 from the addressee and that this debt rested so heavily upon his conscience, that he felt impelled to return the amount of the debt. His conscience, however was not strongly enough developed to prompt the man to pay the legal rate of interest upon this debt of long standing.

A somewhat different case happened the other day. A man walked into one of the police stations in the Bronx and told the lieutenant in charge that his conscience had been troubling him because he had stolen some clothes out of a dyeing and cleaning establishment and he had decided to give himself up. Some cynics do not take much stock in the statement of the man, that his conscience had directed his steps to the police station in view of the fact that a warrant was out for his arrest and the man knew at the time that the police were searching for him.

New Jersey is a great egg-producing state and has always been supposed to furnish the lion's share of the eggs consumed in New York. Recent investigations, however, have established the fact that nine-tenths of the eggs offered in the New York market for local consumption are antiquities of the cold storage brand and of highly uncertain vintage and pedigree. At a recent session of the Farmers' Institute in Roseland, N.J., one of the professors of the State Agricultural College suggested that written guarantees as to the age of the eggs backed by affidavits, would be the best means of vindicating the reputation of New Jersey's hens and promoting the interests of the poultrymen who make a specialty of raising hen fruit for the New York market.

The army of English suffragettes has received another valuable addition in Miss Charlotte Granville, an English aeronaut and aviator who, until the present time has displayed not particular interest in woman's suffrage. Miss Granville, who has a record of more than fifty flights and who is a member of the Royal Aero club of England and the Aero Club of France, came to the United States recently to make some flights and applied for membership in the Aero club of America. Her application, however, was denied, as the rules of the Aero club of America do not, at the present time, favor the admission of women to membership. Miss Granville was indignant and made a few uncomplimentary remarks concerning the "mere men" of this country and the Aero Club in particular.

A policeman, patrolling his beat in the northern part of Manhattan, found a safe weighing about 2,000 pounds in Park Avenue, where someone had evidently dropped it. He notified his station and twenty men of the reserves were ordered out to bring the safe to the station. Notwithstanding the efforts of the police department it is still unexplained how the safe had come to the place where it was found.

PLAYING TO THE GALLERY.

An amusing and characteristic story is told of the late Sir William Agnew, one of the proprietors of Punch, who has just died. It is in connection with the Manchester Ship Canal.

A meeting had been called in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to pro-

"Willum," shouted a working man,

mote the great project, which was, at the time, no more than a far-away dream.

Mr. Agnew, addressing his fellow-citizens, told them that they must all put their hands in their pockets if they wanted to make the thing a success. "I see thee'st got both thy hands in thy breeches pockets. Pull 'em out and let's see what's in 'em."

The speaker pulled out his hands with a roll of paper in each.

"Then's bank notes, lads!" shouted Mr. Agnew, dropping into Lancashire dialect, and duly deposited them in the plate on the chairman's table, amidst deafening applause.

They were not really bank notes, but Mr. Agnew loyally produced real ones on the following day, and there is no doubt that his shrewdness and ready wit did much to maintain public confidence in that wonderful underhis unwitting lack of respect.

"And with a dubious shake of the head she passed before the white beauty of the Venus de Medici, the Apollo Belvedere, the Venus de Milo, and the other gravious shapes of snowy marble.

"'Land sakes!'

"'Don't you like it, Malinda?' said her mistress.

"'Yas'm,' said Malinda, 'Ah like it well enough, but Ah's powerful glad dar ain't none o' my color here.'"

Saturday Shopping News at the

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A particularly attractive Department on Saturday will be our Popular Shoe Section, where a number of tables have been placed and loaded with Boots and Shoes from which you can take your choice for..... **1.00**

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THE LATEST STYLES—Watch out for our Special Display next week of STETSON HATS at.... **4.00**

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Substantial Savings for Saturay Shoppers On GROCERIES

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ROCKEFELLER'S MOTORING REGALIA

H. M. Briggs, who was for a long time Mr. Rockefeller's close friend and bodyguard, gives in the American Magazine this picture of Mr. Rockefeller in his motoring garb:

"On occasions when he went motoring Mr. Rockefeller would be dressed in a long silk coat of bright yellow, from underneath which peeped a Japanese paper vest that he explained was an infallible protection against catching cold. And the hat—it was of finely woven straw, light as a feather, turtle shaped and secured by two strong cords tied under the chin, like the headpiece of a rickshaw man. A pair of heavy goggles covered his eyes. As we approached the city he would exchange this hat for a cap. Sometimes he would borrow a veil from one of the ladies of the party, and when she had tied it down over his ears the effect was starthing."

The London Chronicle reports a rumor that Hamar Greenwood may be given the colonial office.

Messrs. Pugsley and Lemieux will visit New Ontario next summer and incidentally select a site for a postoffice at Cobalt.

The inquest into the death of John Bongard, of Picton, was concluded last night, the provincial analyst reporting no trace of poison.

A miner riding 100 miles on a dog sled brought word to the Soo of the killing of three men at the Helen mines by a premature blist.

Basil Screbnic, Austrian, had his left shoulder blade shattered by a bullet at Cobalt during a row over cards. Procob Bodner was arrested.

J. A. Clarke, railway purchasing agent of the C. P. R., was stricken with paralysis while in Ottawa to attend the funeral of J. E. Schwitzer.

Geo. Hawkins, hotel clerk, was fined $35 at Niagara Falls for assault on a young woman. A petition of several hundred names asked for leniency.

Rev. Hector Carrie, for 35 years pastor of Thedford Presbyterian church, is dead, aged 65. He was moderator and secretary of Sarnia Presbytery for many years.

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THE OMINOUSNESS OF THE BUILDING SITUATION

That there will be industrial war goes without saying.

The stand taken by the Edmonton builders is by no means a local isue, but merely the local manifestation of a national situation. It is the voice of the National Builders' Association, an organization as wide as the Dominion itself, wealthy, powerful influential, an offshoot of the Manufacturers' Association itself. In every Western city this organization has its branches and those who look below the surface have been awaiting the declaration of policy which came yesterday. In Calgary, in Lethbridge, in Medicine Hat and in Winnipeg the master builders have taken the same stand and their declarations indicate that they are prepared to "go to the mat" in order to enforce their edict.

The labor organizations, on the other hand, are rich, well organized, and they feel their growing power. They are international in their scope. Sharpened in adversity, they know how to fight, and to them the question of the open or the closed shop spells the life or death of their unions. Behind them will be the American Federation of Labor, with its millions of members, a body which will accept cheerfully the challenge to a national combat. International unions such as the carpenters, the plumbers, the plasterers and the painters, have millions in their treasuries which they will spill out without a tremor of reluctance if they see the danger of a field such as Western Canada slipping from their grasp.

In this, as in every great struggle of the kind, the point at issue will not be a question of wages. No great national industrial conflict has ever yet been fought out along those lines. "Recognition" is the point for which the unions will fight, and it is the thing which the contractors, by their declaration, specifically declare that they will not grant.

Without recognition the trades union is impotent. To the trades unionist it means the closed shop, the card system, the right to collectively barter for the scale of wages, the control of the labor market. In enforcing recognition the sympathetic strike clause is the vital point. An agreement which takes from the individual unions the right to strike in sympathy with other unions robs them of the one great weapon, the power to tie up an industry in support of a weaker union which has failed to reach an agreement. This is the right which the unions cherish most of all and it is the right for which they will fight until the last dollar of their resources has been exhausted. It means a union of the unions, an industrial federation of the trades which the trades unionists believe essential to the existence of their organizations.

The struggle which the contractors' declaration presages may not come at once. It may not come for weeks and months. The bricklayers and the masons who are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor do not include the sympathetic clause in their agreements and they will go on and work irrespective of what complications may arise. But when the buildings planned for the coming season reach the more advanced stage the friction is certain to arise. The employment of a non-union carpenter, plumber or painter on a building may precipitate the conflict at any time during the season.

It might possibly be that the season will pass without any serious show of hostility, but such an outcome is scarcely likely, and under any circumstance the underlying cause is always there.

Coming at this time, when the promise is good in Edmonton for a five-million-dollar building season, the mere threat of a conflict is one of the most unfortunate things that could happen. An industrial struggle now of any duration or extent means enormous loss to the city, a check to development which cannot be represented in dollars and cents.

It is idle for any man to say that this will be a short, sharp struggle in which the side with which his sympathies lie will win. There is no chance for such an outcome. Once commenced, the finish is nowhere in sight.

If ever there was a case requiring cool-headed judgment and quick action toward intervention and conciliation this is the case and the time is now, before the struggle is commenced.

There is an enormous body of citizens who are not allied with either camp but who have interests which are certain to suffer in such a struggle and among these it should be possible to organize a committee which would bring order out of the present situation before the building season opens.

While forest problems were the chief topic of the great conservation congress which met in Quebec last month, another topic was introduced by no less an authority than Dr. James Robertson, the eminent agricultural specialist, when he told the assemblage that "unless the farmers of Manitoba resort to rotation which will retain the fibre in the soil, Winnipeg will become a second Nineveh, buried under the soil blown from the prairies."

MANITOBA FACES VITAL PROBLEM IN FARM FERTILITY

The doctor's forecast is not cheerful, but his hypothesis cannot be questioned. Manitoba for a quarter of a century has been doing what Jim Hill charged the farmers of North Dakota with—mining the land.

According to Dr. Robertson there is one section of 500 square miles in area in Manitoba where the wind is blowing the soil and seed off the surface of the earth.

The inevitable result, unless the system of farming is changed, is that the country will become barren. A steady cropping of wheat can only result in poverty of the soil which will eventually render the land valueless.

To the Province of Alberta, however, the danger which threatens Manitoba does not exist to anything like the same extent. Especially is this true in the section of the Province surrounding Edmonton. In this region mixed farming has always been the rule and the topography of the country and the nature of the soil guarantees that it always will be. Long after Manitoba has exhausted her fertility and has been forced into a rotation of crops, Edmonton will be the centre of a country in which the bountiful yield of a virgin country is maintained by systems of farming and natural conditions which will increase, rather than decrease, the yield.

JUST PARAGRAPHS.

If it really proves to be true that Clifford Sifton is going to put in with R. L. Borden and take a place at the head of the Conservative caravan, it will be interesting to note what tortuous gyrations the conservative newspapers go through to get in line for the new leadership.

REAL INVESTMENTS

INVEST YOUR MONEY IN PROPERTY WHICH IS SURE TO INCREASE IN VALUE : : : : : : :

Acreage for Market Gardens or Subdivision

78 acres on St. Albert Road, within the village limits. This will make a good subdivision proposition. Terms ¼ cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years with interest at 8 per cent.
Price per acre $150

35 acres in Glenwood, one mile west of city limits, on Jasper Avenue, per acre $450

ST. ALBERT

Two lots on river front, 120x425, together with five-room cottage, canoe, tent, etc.
only $1200

NAMAYO AVENUE

Corner lot on Namayo Avenue, just north of Boulevarde. Until tomorrow this lot can be sold for cash, at $1000

Two lots in Block 1, Norwood, listed with me until tomorrow at $2400

DELTON

I have some excellent buys in Delton and North Delton. Ten lots in North Delton at $1100

H. B. R.

Lot on Tenth Street, north of C. N. R. track $1000

RENE LEMARCHAND MANSION

If you are looking for a residence don't forget the Rene Lemarchand Mansion, which will be ready by the 1st of March. Suites, per month from $40 TO $110

List your property with me, and have it advertised in this column the day after listing, if the price is right.

H. Milton Martin

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"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"
February 10

1567—Lord Darnley blown up by gunpowder, and Mary Queen of Scots accused of conniving at his death.
1676—Lancaster, Mass., attacked and burned by the Indians under King Philip.
1777—Seth Pomeroy, a disciguished soldier of the American Revolution, died. Born May 20, 1706.
1824—Bolivar declared dictator of Peru.
1840—Marriage of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.
1841—Union of Upper and Lower Canada.
1842—Opening of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway.
1887—Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," died. Born in 1820.
1899—President McKinley signed the Peace Treaty with Spain.
1904—The Czar of Russia proclaimed war with Japan.
1908—France and the United States concluded a treaty of arbitration.
1910—John Redmond declared that the Nationalists would not vote for the budget until Home Rule had been granted to Ireland.

"THIS IS MY BIRTHDAY."

Harrison Gray Otis

Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the Los Angeles Times, was born near Marietta, Ohio, February 10, 1837. He was reared on a farm, attending the common schools in winters until the age of fourteen, then learned the printing trade. With the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Ohio Infantry. He was made a first lieutenant in 1836. The next year he was transferred to the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, and made a captain in 1864. He was twice wounded during the war and at the close of the conflict he was mustered out with the rank of major. After the war he returned to Marietta and became owner of a small newspaper. In 1866-67 he was official reporter for the Ohio house of representatives and was foreman of the government printing office 1868-69. From 1870 to 1876 he was chief of a division in the United States patent office, and special agent of the United States treasury during 1878-81. The following year he engaged in the newspaper business in Los Angeles. On the war with Spain Gen. Otis was appointed a brigadier-general of the United States volunteers. He went to the Philippines with his brigade and took a prominent part in the capture of Caloocan February 10, 1899.

MURDER OF LORD DARNLEY

Marked the Turning Point in Religious Life of the People of Scotland

Three hundred and forty-four years ago to-day occurred in Edinburgh, Scotland, an event which probably formed the turning point in the religious life of the Scottish people, and determined that throughout the centuries to follow, Protestantism, and not the religion of Scotland's Catholic Queen, should color the life of the race which inhabits the north of Britain.

The murder on February 10, 1567, of Lord Darnley, favorite of Mary, Queen of Scots, with the supposed connivance of the Queen, ruined forever the prospect that her intrigues for the overthrow of Protestantism might be brought to a successful issue.

For several years Mary, a devout Catholic herself, had dissembled her hatred of the reformed religion. The rude remonstrances and homilies of John Knox, the stern apostle of the reformed faith, had but deepened her hatred of the Kirk. The fire of the Reformation had begun to cool, the nobles cared only for a quiet title to their church lands, "for which," says Goldwin Smith, in his political history of these times, "they would probably have sold their national religion, as their fellows did in England." The queen, young, beautiful, spirited, and enchanting, was beginning to win the heart of her people. It seemed indeed that the time was at hand when she might throw off her dissimulation, might accomplish her heart's desire, the re-establishment in Scotland of the one true faith.

Mary's love for Darnley was her undoing. Her intrigue with him, with its' tragic consequences, ruined the prospect of her ever establishing Catholicism in Scotland. Perhaps to this one weakness of a romantic queen, Presbyterianism throughout the world owes its strength, almost its very existence, to-day. The murder of Rizzio, Mary's secret minister in her intrigues with the Catholic powers, by Darnley and those who had made a healous boy their tool, brought on Darnley's own murder. Mary's scandalous marriage with Bothwell, the rebellion, the imprisonment of the queen at Lochleven, the resignation of the crown, the escape, the overthrow of Mary's cause at Langside, her flight to England, were the subsequent chapters in her tragic history. When the question of deposing her was mooted, the Hebrew theocrats of the Kirk eagerly pronounced sentence on a murderess and adulteress, and Catholicism in Scotland met its doom.

POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 9.—Members of the American Pomological society, the oldest association of fruit-growers in the United States, assembled in Tampa today for the thirty-second biennial meeting of the society. Beginning with a welcome session tonight, the convention will continue until the end of the week. The programme provides for the discussion of a wide range of subjects, including systematic pomology, nut culture, breeding questions, control of orchard enemies, fruit transportation and storage problems, the raising of tropical and subtropical fruits, progress in fruit growing, and orchard management. The society is holding an exhibition in connection with its meeting, and medals for new varieties of fruit will be given to the successful exhibitors.

Royal George Hotel

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MALIN & McKERNAN, Props.

Rates: $2.50, $3.00 per day.

Up-to-dade and Modern in all particulars.

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Mamma's Bread

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This is what we are building on, and it cannot fail.

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2170——Phone, your Order——2170.

TWELVE ACRES

Adjoining Calder.

This will divide into 96 lots—(adjoining lots selling for $90 a lot) Whole 12 acre block for $3,300 on easy terms. Apply to owner.

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Concert Direction—
Mr. Geo. H. Suckling

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New McDougall Church AUDITORIUM

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HARMONY HALL
237-39 Rice Street.

Depot for the famous Player-Pianos and Pianos of Steinway, Lansdowne, Nordheimer, and Haines Bros.

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Corner on Jasper West, size 150x150 . . $7500.00

Snap on First St., near new Fire Hall, paying 9 per cent. on investment. Terms . . $4000.00

Corner, Clara and Queens, rental $100.00 per month. Price $26.000 Terms

Medals, Trophies made to order. Jackson Bros.

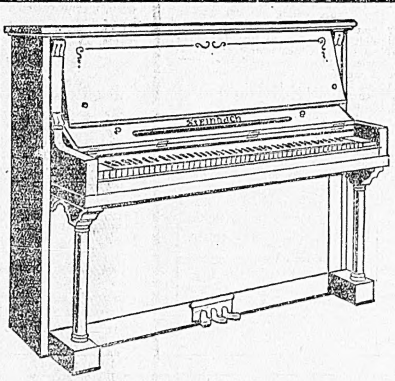
Agents for the Head Light Overalls. Kelly & Moore.

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Just received a large shipment of Spring Clothing at Kelly & Moore's.

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Avail yourself of this last opportunity to purchase a high class piano at no profit prices.

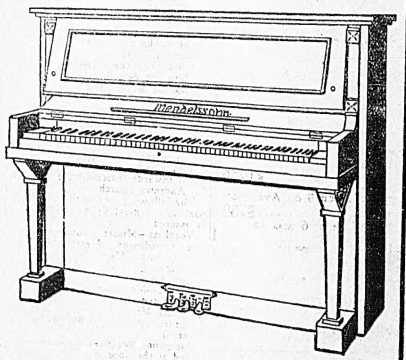
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have built their enviable reputation on merit and the excellence of quality coupled with the soft, mellow tones produced make it an instrument unsurpassed in the musical world.

MONDAY we will occupy our New Showrooms on Jasper West—No. 55. We invite you there; but for a Piano Bargain

See Us Today or Tomorrow DAY OR NIGHT

before we move. Make us a Reasonable Offer.



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136 Jasper Ave. W. Telephone 2436

FIRST OFFERING OF P-A-Y-E STOCK IN CANADA

As a result of the purchase concluded by a group of Montreal capitalists of a large block of the stock of the Pay-As-You-Enter Car Corporation, it is understood that arrangements will be concluded, within the next few days, for an offering of 2,500 shares of the 7 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of the company, the same to carry with it a bonus equivalent to 30 per cent. of Common Stock. The wonderful success that has attended the operations of this company since the device of the Pay-As-You-Enter Car was invented by two officials of the Street Railway Company, has naturally attracted a good deal of attention to the securities of the Pay-As-You-Enter Car Corporation, and owing to the very large earnings the company has been showing, it is altogether likely that the present offering will result in a very wide distribution of the stock in Canada. The average public has a pretty intimate knowledge of the success of the company, as the Pay-As-You-Enter Car is now in use in practically every city in Canada, and in over sixty different cities in the United States. A recent report showed that over six-thousand of the Pay-As-You-Enter Cars are at present in service. Mr. W. G. Ross, the former Managing Director of the Montreal Street Railway, and Mr. Duncan McDonald, the Manager of the same company, who were the original inventors of the car, are still directors of the Pay-As-You-Enter Car Corporation.

AT THE LYCEUM.

A happy combination of music and comedy is embraced in the programme to be given tonight at the Lyceum by the Sherman Musical Comedy Co. This one-act comedy is a well connected story, bright in dialogue, numerous comic episodes and tuneful music and catchy congs, which makes up a solid and diverting performance. "The Sultan of Sulu" is the title of the piece.

The clean, refined comedy told in the piece, without a particle of the sug gestiveness, is what appeals to the most of the theatregoers of this city, and that is what W. B. Sherman is striving to acquire at the Lyceum and it seems that he is gaining some headway. This is the class of performances which have been presented at the Lyceum the past two weeks and is what has had the tendency to bring so many ladies to the theatre. A strong singing and dancing chorus, under the direction of Mable Le Monaie, will present all the latest musical numbers of the present day. Chorus girls contest Friday night.

CAMPBELL'S UNDEFEATED

That the Campbell rink of the Capital City rink of Edmonton, is making a splendid showing at Banff is indicated by the report received in this city this afternoon that after two days and a half of play, the Campbell's have not as yet suffered a defeat.

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Real Estate
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We have one of the best propositions in the West End of Edmonton. We want you to see this.

North Jasper Place

This subdivision faces on Jasper avenue, and we are assured that the suburban car line will be running through this property, thus more than doubling values.

Lots ..... $150 AND $200
$25 cash; balance $10 a month.

Good Buy
Alberta Ave.

2 Lots facing on avenue, Price $800
Half Cash; balance 6, 12 & 18.
160 feet on Alberta Avenue. Price $850
Terms

Namayo Ave.

Snap in lot and a half just north of railway tracks—Cash— ... $1250
Lots in Block 8 on Ave. Norwood $750
Half cash, 6 and 12
2 Lots in Fairview on avenue each..... $500
6 and 12 Months
4 Lots in Beechmount on avenue, each $400
½ Cash; bal. 6 and 12 months.

LOTS IN GROAT AND INGLEWOOD

"A STUBBORN CINDERELLA."

To a community starving for musical comedy, "A Stubborn Cinderella" at the Empire last night came as a thrice welcome blessing. With tuneful music, brilliant costumes and glittering electric effects, this new and clever musical play pleased and delighted one of the largest audiences that the Empire has yet had.

Built on a very slender plot, with a college campus, a quiet place in the mountains and an hotel beach for the place and a very clever and vivacious heroine for the girl the time was last night and again to-night and to-morrow night.

As for the romance! Lady Leslie, a young lady of noble Scottish birth, finds herself in the lonely position of never having met a real man. They generally keep a few of the aforesaid at any American college and when Lady Leslie visits Columbia she meets a sure enough real one in "Mac," the college hero. Complications thrice complicated follow, done up in large parcels, which leave room for a lot of clever comedy work until at last the riddle is solved by the girl marrying either the foreign prince whom she has never seen or the college boy she loves.

The principals, who were somewhat mediocre, were all excellent actors but were not overly strong in the singing department. But a well trained and hard working chorus in a large measure atoned for this deficiency.

Miss Goldsmith as the soubrette sang very sweetly, but Miss Hazel Kirke relied more on her vivacity and cleverness as an actress to carry her part. Mr. Albertson is an actor of ability and found a very congenial role in that of a clever college rake. The remainder of the company was entirely adequate and the chorus exceptionally good.

HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE.

A leak in the southern coffer dam on the high level bridge construction, was discovered on Friday last when the workmen commenced to pump out the water preparatory to starting work on the pier construction. The pressure of the water had kicked out the gravel underneath the planking. The pile driving machine was requisitioned and another row of planks shod with iron shoes, with an ironing on the top, were driven on the outside. Pumping operations were subsequently resumed.

WILL VISIT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 10.—The finishing touches to the preparations for the visit of President Taft and the annual banquet of the Lincoln Memorial Association, at which the president will speak tomorrow night, were completed today. The downtown section of the city is donning patriotic attire in honor of the occasion. The great hall of the state arsenal, where the banquet will take place, has been elaborately decorated. Five thousand American beauty roses and thousands of branches of artificial foliage have been used in the decorations.

During his brief stay in the city the president will be the guest of Governor Deneen. The presidential party will arrive in the city about 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and the president will speak an hour later in the hall of the house of representatives at the state capitol. Eight o'clock in the evening is the hour fixed for the banquet to begin. In addition to President Taft a number of other distinguished guests will attend, among them Martin W. Littleton of New York, Senator Shelby M. Cullom and Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago. Immediately after the conclusion of the banquet the President will leave Springfield on the return journey to Washington.

COUNCIL MEETING TODAY

A special meeting of the council will be held this afternoon to consider the five franchise propositions which are now up for consideration. These include two requests for franchises for the supply of artificial gas, and one for the supply of natural gas by the California Alberta Gas Co., the proposition of the Edmonton Heating and Lighting Co. for the supply of hydro-electric power from the Saskatchewan river, and the offer of Frank Gray to supply the city with water from Pigeon Lake.

Mayor Armstrong, it is anticipated, will stand out against any proposals to pay with the city's franchises.

APPLICATION ADJOURNED

The application for interpleaders by the Dominion and Union banks, in the action by the province to secure control of the Waterways bond money, which was to have come up for hearing this morning before Judge Beck, was postponed until tomorrow morning.

The banks are applying for interpleaders in order that they may be allowed to pay the money into court, pending the decision in the action against the Royal bank.

GRAND CONCERT IN ALL SAINTS SCHOOL ROOM

A grand concert will be given under the auspices of the St. Andrews' Ladies' Guild, the proceeds to be donated towards lessening the debt on St. Andrews church.

The following local artists will take part, and a most delightful program is assured.

Vocalists—Misses Candy, Hosford, and Lansdowne; Messrs. Christie, Farquharson, MacGregor, Rogers, St. Faiths Quartette and Rev. Archdeacon Gray.

Reciter—Mrs. Barnes.

Instrumentalists—Mrs. Chamberlain, and Mrs. Lloyd (piano), Mr. Grittner (clarinet), Mr. Hustwick (cornet).

Amission 25c; tickets may be obtained at the door, or from members of the committee.

THE WEATHER

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—The weather in Manitoba has been quite cold. In Saskatchewan temperatures have not been so low while in Alberta mild conditions have prevailed.

Forecast—Manitoba and Saskatchewan, cold with light local snowfalls.

Alberta—Colder with light local snowfalls.

Kamloops, cloudy	36	28
Edmonton, fair	28	0
Calgary, clear	44	24
Lethbridge, fair	38	21
Regina, fair	12	5
Winnipeg, cloudy	—2	—18
Port Arthur, cloudy	28	—4

Steinway
The World's Standard Piano
GEO. H. SUCKLING
Harmony Hall—Sole Agency

OPEN SHOP DECLARATION COMES LIKE A BOLT

(Continued from First Page)

tractors has been the result of months of organizing on the part of the officers of the National Association of Builders. For weeks the contractors organizations have been planning this move, but they have kept their purpose quiet, until yesterday, when the announcement was made.

Their intention, they declare, is to pave the way for peace in the building trades. They say they have failed to have peace with trades unionism, and trade agreements, and have decided for open shop. They have made the move at this time of the year, they say, to give opportunity for the fight to be over before the building season commences. They agree to pay the best wages to the best men, and have adopted a maximum scale of wages, which is a slight increase over the minimum scale fixed by the unions. They state they will pay this scale to all workers who prove worthy.

In a statement to the Capital yesterday, a prominent member of the builders' exchange said:

"We felt that it was due to the public, the investors, ourselves, and even the unions, that some effort should be made to guarantee peace in the building trades during the construction season. We found that it was impossible to do so under the old conditions. Agreements were not workable, because they sometimes were broken on both sides. We could not guarantee peace because we did not know when we were going to have a strike on our hands.

"The only essential matters in trades unionism and the real objects for which the unions stand, and for which they are warranted in contending, are, first a fair wage, and second, reasonable and uniform hours of labor.

"No trouble is experienced with the bricklayers and laborers' unions, whose agreements contain the non-sympathetic strike clauses, and who by attending strictly to the essentials of their union principles, obtain satisfactory conditions.

"We have an agreement with the carpenters but we have found it unworkable, and have decided to annul it."

The Union View.

"Who is going to be the judge as to what men shall earn the maximum wage, and who will earn less?" That is the question that the union men are asking as the result of the adoption of the new scale of maximum wages by the contractors. The unions have always set a minimum scale. Now a maximum scale is set, and the union man is placed in the position, according to their view, of taking what he can get, and being fortunate if he can get the maximum scale. They claim that there will be no guarantee of the wages that they will receive.

The unions believe the action of the builders is directly for the purpose of stifling trades unionism, and will fight it.

SOME WAGE COMPARISONS.

In their declaration of open shop for all building trades, the contractors of the city have adopted a maximum scale of wages for each class of labor. How this maximum scale compares with the minimum scale of the unions now in vogue, is shown in the following instances.

Carpenters are getting a minimum of 45c per hour under present arrangement. The maximum set by the open shop declaration is only 50 cents.

Painters have been working for 45c per hour minimum for four years, and were this spring to demand 50c minimum. The maximum now set is only 50 cents.

Plumbers are getting 50½ cents minimum at present. The maximum set by the contractors is 60 cents.

The sheet metal workers are getting a minimum of 42½ per cent. Under the open shop they will get a maximum of 55 cents.

The lathers are getting a minimum of $3.00 per thousand. Under open shop they will be given a maximum of $3.00.

The Business Men's View.

In the meantime, what is the view the business man takes of this already serious situation? The Capital during conversations with some of the prominent business men of the city, found a diversified opinion as to what the action of the builders would mean. Some believed that they were doing the right thing, and that the fight would last but a few weeks, and that there would be no more danger of strikes, and tie-ups. Others believed that the union men were not getting a square deal, that it was taking from them their weapon with which to fight for their rights.

Jas. McGeorge, ex-president of the board of trade, said: "I believe the action of the builders is right, and that it will result in clearing the situation of all fear of strikes. Better to have the fight now than at the end of the season. I think the fight will last only a few weeks."

Mayor Armstrong scratched his head and looked worried, when shown the announcement of the contractors.

"What it will all mean, I can't foresee yet, nor would I like to make any statement until I have more thoroughly investigated the matter. What will the poor union men do? They will practically be forced to work for the wages set by the contractors. It looks to me as if it would be pretty hard on the union men."

WANT INFORMATION ON NURSES HOME

Expert Hospital Architect of Chicago to Advise City—Building Will Cost $4,000

Information relative to the nurses home which is to be erected in the vicinity of the isolation hospital at an estimated cost of $4000, will be obtained from Meyer J. Sturn, of Chicago, who has a continental reputation as a hospital architect. Mr. Sturn acted as consulting architect for the Edmonton hispital board in conection with the Royal Alexandra hospital now under course of construction.

Dr. Whitelaw, medical officer of health, will ascertain the architects' views as to the degree of isolation which must be inforced in connection with the nurses home, as this will have a very definite bearing on the character of the building. Mr. Sturn will be asked to advise as to the necessity or otherwise of isolating the nurses home. As an alternative to isolation, the home may be kept perfectly free from infection, the nurses not making use of the residential building without first taking every precaution against the conveyance of infection from the hospital. If this latter plan is considered a satisfactory one, the nurses from the various wards will be able to associate when off duty in the home. If isolation is regarded as essential, the building will be divided up into suites, two nurses sharing a bedroom and sitting room and bath room.

The sketch plan of the nurses home, as submitted by the building inspector, privides for these separate suites, and the result is that little space can be allowed for each room. The bedrooms, and sitting rooms, eight in number, are to feet by 7 feet.

The building will be erected this spring, as soon as definite plans for its construction have been determined upon.

TWO DEPARTMENTAL HEADS ARE NAMED

(Continued from First Page)

college course in the university of Illinois, he has been engaged in the erection, operation, and maintenance of high duty pumps and engines, both gas and steam, turbines, and steam boilers. For two and a half years he was in the service of the General Electric company, installing and operating electrical railway equipment. For four years he was assistant consulting engineer for the "American Engineer" of Indianapolis, Ind. In overhead street railway construction Mr. Deerwester was for three years engaged by the Indiana Union Traction. Of the commercial side of engineering he has two years experience on engineering sales for the Western Electric company. During the past two years he has been with the Allis-Chalmers company, for whom he has built and erected turbines to a capacity of 7000 capacity, and pumps up to a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons. He left the service of the Allis Chalmers a couple of months ago to take charge of the gas producer plant in this city.

Street Railway Superintendent.

J. A. Knight, the new street railway superintendent, will take charge of the street railway in a couple of weeks time. He is 34 years of age and has been engaged in electrical engineering for almost seventeen years, gaining a varied experience in all lins of electrical work, in the United States and Great Britain.

For two and a half years he was in the employ of the General Electric company of Lynn, Mass., on electrical testing, and for a similar period he was with the Norwich, Connecticut, Gas and Electric company, in central station work. For six and a half years he was with the British Tompson Houston company, in London and elsewhere, and for five years with the General Electric company of Boston, Mass., prior to his entering the service of Gorman, Chancey and Grindley.

Campbellton Wants Grant.

Fredericton, Feb. 10.—Judge McLatchey and F. F. Matheson, Campbellton, waited upon Premier Hazen today at Government offices and discussed the details of legislation for aid promised the fire-stricken town of Campbellton.

The province of New Brunswick under legislation to be introduced at the approaching session of the legislature will give assistance to the amount of $40,000 and the legislation will call for the amount to be paid 1 nten annual instalments.

We Are Going to Make this Saturday a Hummer

Our Entire Stock at Reduced Prices for Saturday

THINK OF IT—OUR WHOLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, LADIES 'READY-TO-WEAR GOODS AND MEN'S FURULSHINGS, ALL OF WHICH ARE WORTHY AND SEASONABLE, AND A LARGE PORTION OF WHICH IS STRICTLY NEW AND FRESH, AT REDUCED PRICES FOR ONE DAY ONLY—SATURDAY.

CLEARANCE is the motive back of this big sale tomorrow. Discounted prices will be given on all lines of goods and all odd lots and left-overs from our winter stock will in every case be priced below actual cost to ensure immediate clearance.

Women's Underwear
REGULAR 75c.
A pure white garment about three parts wool, nicely trimmed and finished, regular 75c. per ganment, vest and drawers to match, on sale at
39c Each

$1.75 WATSON'S EXTRA FINE WOOL UNDERWEAR, 95c.—Watson's extra fine wool underwear, very fine rib and soft finish. Regular $1.75. Sensational Sale Price 95c

$1.50 WATSON'S UNDERWEAR FOR 89c.—Watson's underwear for men, pure wool, fine finish, heavy rib, sizes 32 to 42. Regular price per garment $1.50. Sensational Sale Price 89c

$1.25 WATSON'S UNDERWEAR FOR 69c.—Watson's underwear for men, ribbed, pure wool, unshrinkable, sizes 32 to 42. Regular price per garment $1.25. Sencational Sale Price 69c

$1.85 MEN'S LINED GLOVES FOR $1.19—Men's wool-lined mocha and dogskin gloves, sizes 7 1-2 to 10. Regular price per pair $1.85. Sensational Sale Price, per pair.. 1.19

65c. MEN'S PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS 39c.—President Suspenders are too well known to need any description here. Regular 65c. Sensational Sale Price, per pair. 39c

40c. BLACK CASHMERE SOCKS 25c.—Men's socks in black, pure wool, cashmere, sizes 9 1-2 to 11. Regular 40c. per pair. Sensational Sale Price 25c

$1.25 MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS 89c.—Men's negligee shirts, the famous W. G. & R. brand, all sizes. Regular $1.25. Sensational Sale Price 89c

20c. MEN'S LINEN COLLARS 12 1-2c.—Men's four-ply linen collars, W. G. & R. brand, in latest styles. Regular 20c. each. Sensational Sale Price, 2 for 25c

85c. MUFFLERS FOR 39c—Men's Mufflers in black, brocaded on small black and white checks. Regular 85c. each. Sensational Sale Price 39c

Boys and Girls Wool Sweaters
All Wool Sweaters, buttoned on shoulder, reg. 75c. each, sale price
49 cents

All Goods in the Store Reduced in Price for One Day

Mercerized Vesting
Mercerized Vesting in 5 different patterns, reg. 25c. yard, sale price
10 cents

WOMEN'S GLOVES—Pure Wool Gloves with large gauntlet, in white, navy and black. Regular 35c. Sensational Sale Price 19c

WOOL TOQUES—Pure Wool Toques in different colors and combinations. Regular 69c. Sensational Sale Price 39c

WHITE WOOL BOAS—Children's large size white wool boas. Regular 30c. Sensational Sale Price 19c

FLANNELETTE GOWNS—Women's extra quality flannelette gowns, in white and pink. Regular $1.90. Sensational Sale Price 1.39

MUFFLERS—Women's Mufflers, mercerized, in white, cardinal, sky, navy and black. Regular 60c. Sensational Sale Price 25c

BOYS' WOOL GLOVES—Boys' heavy knit gloves, plain and fancy. Regular 50c. Sensational Sale Price 19c

CHILD'S WOOL OVERALLS—Pure Wool Knit Overalls in white only. Regular $1.85. Sensational Sale Price 1.10

WOMEN'S CASHMERE HOSE—In black, navy, tan and cardinal, all sizes. Sensational Sale Price 25c

GREY FLANNEL—A fine soft, pure wool grey flannel, 27 inches wide. Regular 40c. Sensational Sale Price 25c

Arnold's Poplene Reg. 45c
A beautiful fabric for waists and dresses, in shades of green, brown and blue, sale price, per yard
15 cents

Men's Underwear Reg. 60c
Men's fleece-lined underwear, vests and drawers, with wool fleece, reg. 60c. per garment, on sale at each
37 1-2c

WOMEN'S FUR-LINED COAT—Squirrel lining, best quality Alaska sable collar. Regular $115.00. Sensational Sale Price..... 55.50

WOMEN'S BEAVER CLOTH COATS—With full length quilted lining and Alaska sable collar. Regular $40.50. Sensational Sale Price.... 22.50

WOMEN'S BEAVER CLOTH COATS—With quilted lining to waist, western sable collar. Regular $40. Sensational Sale Price.... 16.95

WOMEN'S SUITS—Newest style in diagonal serge, all sizes. Reg. $24. Sensational Sale Price 10.95

WOMEN'S SKIRTS—New styles, fine materials, all sizes. Regular $8. Sensational Sale Price 4.95

WOMEN'S SKIRTS—New styles, materials and workmanship the best. Regular $7.00. Sensational Sale Price..... 3.95

FURS

LARGE SIZE, FINEST QUALITY OF ALASKA SABLE COLLAR—80 inches long. Regular $60.00. Sensational Sale Price.... 27.95

FINEST QUALITY ALASKA SABLE MUFF—To match the collar. Regular $25.00. Sensational Sale Price..... 10.55

LARGE MINK MARMOT COLLARS—72 inches long, with tails. Regular $15.00. Sensational Sale Price 5.50

MINK MARMOT COLLARS—60 inches long, with tails. Regular $6. Sensational Sale Price 2.50

CHILDREN'S PLAID DRESSES—Fine material and pretty styles. Regular $2.65. Sensational Sale Price..... 1.55

Men's Sweaters—Half Price
125 Sweaters, ranging in price from $1.00 up to $5.00 each

CHILDREN'S WOOL Leggings, Per Pair 15c | F. PERKINS & COMPANY | ELASTIC BELTS—All Colors, Each .. 15c

Little Jeff Is Certainly a Hindoo Among Chickens : : : : By "Bud" Fisher



AN INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE IS NOW PROPOSED

Would Embrace Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge, in Alberta, and Great Falls, Helena and Butte, in Montana, and would be Semi-Professional---South Ripe for Move---Deacon White Favors Project

It would seem as if earnest agitation for an international baseball league came just a little late to make such a circuit for this season a possibility but one project that is to be taken up early and stands an excellent chance of meeting with success is one that has for its object the formation of an international professional hockey league for the season 1911-12. The cities it is planned to include in the hockey circuit are the same as those which would have figured in the baseball organization, Edmonton, Calgary, and Lethbridge in Alberta; and Great Falls, Helena and Butte, in Montana.

Montana Ripe for Hockey

Although the great winter sport of hockey has not as yet obtained a foothold in Montana, the three cities named for the proposed league are anxious for the game and would welcome it with open arms. This winter, an effort was made to organize a Montana league, to embrace Great Falls, Helena, Missoula and Butte, but the plans fell through because the four cities could not get enough players together. Each one of the quartet boasted of several good men but not enough for a club. The proposition was broached too late in the season to permit of scouring for players so the project necessarily fell through for this winter.

Could Afford Good Salaries

With the addition of three or four men in Great Falls, Helena and Butte, strong septettes could be sent out into the rinks next winter. These three cities boast of the best of enclosed rinks and with the enthusiasm that would be certain to result from international and the instant popularity that would come to hockey, the Montana cities could well afford to pay good salaries and provide handsome positions for the players.

As to Proper Schedule

Those who have the proposed league in mind have figured that for the first season of the life of the organization, but one trip of the Alebrta teams to Montana, and a return on the part of the southern teams to the province. To open the season, the northern and southern teams could engage in a series of games, and to wind up the season, would come the semi-finals and then the finals to decide the international championship. With the keen rivalry that would be certain to ensue, there would be something doing every minute and the attendance would be such that the promoters would be ensured a rich harvest.

Deacon White Likes Idea

"I think the international professional hockey league would be a big winner," declared Deacon White, a hockey and baseball enthusiast and one of Edmonton's best known and popular sportsmen, when seen by the sporting editor of the the Capital this afternoon. "An advantage that would be had by hockey in the matter of travelling would be that but eight or nine men would have to be carried on the trips. The one visit to the three Montana cities would take up about two weeks. One game in Great Falls, and the playing could be broken by the journey to Helena. Then could come a game in the Capital city of Montana, and another rest would follow in the trip to Butte. During the stay in Butte, two games would be played, to be followed by a stop in Helena and at Great Falls for games on the return home. On the trip to and from Montana, matches would be played at Lethbridge. The attendance would be sure to be large and the trips would be amply remunerative. The proposition certainly looks like an ideal one to me and I am more than anxious that it be taken up early and carried to a successful result."

Missoula Good Hockey Town

Should it be possible to arrange for an eight-club circuit—four in Alberta and four in Montana—there is one city which would not be overlooked and that is Missoula. Quite a number of Canadians reside in Missoula and hockey has been brought into popularity there from the jump because of the good games played. There is a fine rink there and conditions would be ideal for hockey.



DEACON WHITE

Edmonton Sportsman who thinks highly of International Hockey League.

HOCKEY CLUB BEGIN PRACTICING TONIGHT.

In order to get itself in proper trim for the games in which it is to defend the Fit-Reform championship trophy, the Edmonton Hockey club will inaugurate a hard season of training tonight at the Thistle rink, the players being called together at 8 o'clock. They will then work for an hour. Gradually, the length of time of practice will be lengthened and it is expected that when the fate of the games rall around, the Steitler team will find itself pitdie against an organization that is in as good condition as its followers could expect.

Dates and the time for further practices will be announced tomorrow by Jack Winchester. A general invitation to all hockey players to take part in the work is extended.

SPORTING COMMENT

While it is to be regretted that the season of the Northern division of the Alberta Amateur Hockey Association should have been brought to a close with a protested game, thus disappointing many who had assembled at the Thistle rink and wished to see the Deacons brought to battle in the wind-up, yet the Bankers cannot be charged with any semblance of conduct unbecoming sportsmen. Compelled from the outset to undergo odds that would have discouraged many less ambitious, those at the head of the Bankers' team battled bravely to overcome these drawbacks, and while they did not set any worlds afire by their play, they worked like Trojans at all times and are to be commended. They entered the fray with a feeling that wherever there's a winner, there's necessarily must be a loser, and—to use a phrase of every day life that may sound worn and rought, but which carries a world of meaning—they were "the goat" but bore under it like true-blue fellows, and deserve from every lover of hockey the pat on the back, accompanied by the exclamation: "You're all right."

EDMONTON LOSES A GOOD SPORTSMAN

In the departure of Bert Miller, Edmonton loses an athlete and sportsman who was a credit to the city, and to whatever branch of sport in which he engaged. On the baseball field, he was there every second of play and was the idol of the fans because of that spirit of never-say-die with which he entered every contest. On the bowling alleys, he proved a chap whom it was a pleasure to witness at work and he became a crack because he brought to the game a clean mind and a strong body. Edmonton sporting circles are sorry to lose Mr. Miller and what will be this city's loss will be Winnipeg's gain.

BLACK J. JOHNSON MAKES ONE TIRED

Jack Johnson's talk that he is tired of waiting for a "white hope"... despairing no and give him a fright, that he needs money for his white wife and that unless he gets into ring action pretty soon he will quit pugilism and enter wrestling is sickening, to say the least. Johnson may be a pug of the first order and the best in his class, but the should hunt his hole and keep quiet. The white race has had better fighters than Jack Johnson might ever hope to be, should he be able to go back ten years and start out in pugilism with all the knowledge he now possesses of the game. Could fighting be put back to the days of the bare knuckles right now and there were men of the Jake Kilrain and Jno. L. Sullivan type, Johnson would be mawe to jump through the ropes in a few minutes. Jem Mace in his palmy days would have made a monkey of the big black. Taking the fighters of the old days, it is no question as to who could have beaten Johnson. No indeed! The question is only as to who would have not been able to hand him a sleep-producer before he would have shown the yellow streak and cried for mercy "laying down."

The call that is issued by Jack Winchester for volunteers to get out on the ice with their hockey sticks and give the Edmonton boys who will defend the Fit-Reform trophy against Stettler the best kind of work-outs should be responded to enthusiastically by the many followers of the sport in this city, young, old and otherwise. In order to get into proper shape, it will be necessary for the Edmonton players to knuckle right down to the hardest kind of practice and they will need the assistance of al those who play the game and have the time to go to the rink. So get out your skates and sticks and rustle!

JOHNSON, DISGUSTED, MAY BECOME A WRESTLING MAN

Champion Black can see no hope forPugilism in "White Hopes" which are Cropping up throughout the Country and says he is fast getting to Point Where he needs the money and that he must get it somewhere

(Special to the Capital)

Chicago, Feb. 10—Disgusted because he finds himself unable to get a fight and believing that it will take several years before the world can produce a heavyweight who will be worthy of his steel, Jack Johnson, the champion of the big division of the prize ring, famous conqueror of the "terrible" Jeffries and executioner plenipotentiary of "white hopes", may turn to the wrestling game in the immediate future unless an opponent is dished up for him. Johnson figures that he is becoming stale by remaining idle all these months and is extremely anxious to get into action.

"Ah'll tackle some big bulldog some day unless they get me a man," is the way in which Johnson explains his intention of embracing the wrestling porfession.

Says He Needs the Money

Johnson states that his numerous interests in Chicago have been the means of tieing up the greater portion of his ready cash and that he simply must get in and earn more money. He declared that it costs a heap of coin to maintain the palatial home with which he has provided his mother in this city and to keep his white wife in furs and diamonds and chicken and pate de foie gras, and other good stuff with unpronounceable names but which epicureans always select on the menus. He is anxious that some promoter come along and offer him $25,000 or $30,000 to tackle somebody, it matters not who. Failing to get this result in the fighting game, he is willing to change to the mat.

"White Hopes" are Jokes

Johnson makes no bones of the fact that he is completely disgusted with all this talk of his refusal to meet Langford and says: "Tar Baby," would be a child made to order for him. But it is in referring to the "white hopes" that the big black fellow grows hot under the collar. He asserts there is nothing to Lang, the Australian, and that Morris, the Oklahoma man, and Jack Lester, Tommy Burns' protegee, would be duck soup.

"Not that I want to boast, but the world has not yet produced the fighter that could stand a show with me in the ring," shyly remarks the champion. "I could have beaten Sullivan when John L. was in his prime, and about six Corbett's would have been required to have started me feeling good to fight in real earnest. I simply toyed with Tommy Burns and could have copped him in one round. As for Jeffries, he was marsh mallow for me from the tap of the gong. His friend Oldfield claims he was doped but I have the proper solution for it. He was scared to death because he knew I was master."

Likes Wrestling Game

"In the wrestling game, I might not prove such a green one as some might be inclined to think. I have worked with some good mitt artists and have learned most of the fine points of the game. I would certainly make it interesting for men like Hackenschmidt and that Pole with the twisting name. Unless they get going pretty fast in the fight-promoting line, they'll find me among these money-makers, the wrestlers."



JACK JOHNSON

Champion pugilist who is disgusted because he cannot get into fight.

CURLING DRAWS.

Friday—
Calgary Brewing Cup.
Dewar vs. Venner.
May vs. Lawther.
Freeze vs. Clarke.
Scott vs. Dunlop.
Saturday—
Rae vs. Garrison.
Hunt vs. Irwin.
Dr. Robertson vs. Tegler.
Dunlop vs. McCauley.

Miller Huggins of the St. Louis Nationals and "Ownie" Bush of Detroit won the list in drawing bases on balls in the major leagues.

About the only tangle in baseball circles of late is the fight in the Three I League. An effort to oust Waterloo and take in Quincy touched off the fuse.

DEACS. CHAMPIONS OF HOCKEY LEAGUE

Game Forfeited by Bankers—Varsity Winners From the Y.M.C.A. Team

How the Teams Fnished

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Deacons	7	1	.857
Varsity	6	2	.750
Y. M. C. A.	4	4	.500
Bankers	2	6	.250
Strathcona	2	6	.250

The Northern division of the Alberta Amateur Hockey Association closed its season last night with the Deacons leaders, White's Pets having won seven games and lost but one. There might have been a possibility of their being tied with the Varsity team for the leadership, but all chances of such a possibility passed when the officials of the Bankers' team notified Deacon White at 5.30 o'clock last evening that he had been unable to roundup his players and that he would default the scheduled game.

Quite a good crowd was on hand to witness the wind-up of play in the league, and spectators were well repaid by the match between the Varsity and Y. M. C. A., the former winning a good game by the score of 4 to 2. The Varsity boys had the best of the play throughout and were never in danger of defeat, although the Y. M. C. A. players worked hard at every stage of the proceedings and never let up until the final bell.

Varsity		Y.M.C.A.
May	goal	Wright
Dobson	point	Lyons
Hepburn	cover	Watt
Dean	rover	Douglas
Goodrich	centre	Burns
Fyfe	left	Chowne
Blayney	right	Bill

CHURCH BOYS WIN ODD GAME

Youths of the First Presbyterian Go Down to Defeat in Hockey Match

The closest hockey match of the three so far played between the teams from the boys of Christ church and the First Presbyterian church resulted last evening in victory for the former by the score of four to one. This was the odd match and places the youngsters of Christ church in the lead.

The battle in the first half was just dandy, the score at the termination of that period being one to one. But in the second, the Christ church boys got together nicely, established some good combination work and walked away triumphant. The line up:

Christ Church		Presbyterians.
Diamond	goal	Ross
Boyce	point	Whitelaw
Hall	cover	Agar
Glanville	rover	Mitchell
Morris	centre	May
Smart	left	Kinnard
Currie	right	Carruthers

Referee—Ward.
Judge of Play—Cooper.

CAPS. VS. GIANTS TONIGHT

The Capitals will meet the Giants in a regularly scheduled game of the Olympic Bowling League on the Capital alleys tonight and lovers of the ten pin game are looking forward to some crack work as the players are primed for this particular fray.

CAPITAL RINK SCORES

The scores at the Capital rink last night were as follows:

Mercer, 5; Stevenson 15.
K. B. McKenzie 8; Simpson 9.
Edwards 9; Turnbull 12.

NEW OFFICERS FOR HIBERNIANS

D. McAfee Elected President of Edmonton Irish Association. Season's Plans

A very successful and enthusiastic meeting of the Edmonton Irish association was held in Mechanics hall, Wednesday, the following officers being elected:

President, D. McAfee; vice, J. G. Armour; secretary-treasurer, J. G. Lowry; management committee, G. Speers, W. McAfee, T. Raynor, J. Wallace; Captain, E. McNeil.

The club is looking forward to a very successful season and has already secured a number of good men. It is the intention of the committee to run an A and B team. To any footballers in the city not already connected with any other club, a hearty invitation is extended. The secretary's address is box 874, Edmonton.

CURLING DRAWS

The draws at the Capital and Granite rinks for today and tomorrow are:

At the Capital

Friday—
McLeod vs. Archibald.
Campbell vs. Thompson.
Magrach vs. Webb.
Swaisland vs. Kinnaird.
Saturday—
Darling vs. Martin.
Dickens vs. Wallbridge.
Gillespie vs. Smale.
Massie vs. McGowan.

Work has been started on the new baseball park for the New York Americans at Kingsbridge. The main grandstand, triple decked, will seat 20,000 persons and on either side will be bleachers with seats for 20,000 more.

PRESENT VICTORS W TH THE TROPHY

Event Will Be Feature of Concert This Evening at the Alberta College

The Athletic Association of Alberta College is holding a concert at the Seperate school hall tonight at 8 o'clock. An excellent programme will be presented. Among the artistes being Miss Constance Buck, Mortimer Johnson, H. G. Turner, in addition to members of the faculty of music at the college.

"The Fifth Commandment," will be presented.

The presentation of the Edmonton Inter-collegiate Hockey league cup to the college boys by Archdeacon Gray will be made.

BERT MILLER GETS A ROYAL SEND-OFF

Is Guest at Sumptuous Luncheon Before His Departure for Winnipeg

Sportsmen again paid homage to a royal good fellow and fine athlete last night when some sixteen of Edmonton's leading sport enthusiasts gathered at the Royal George hotel for a farewell luncheon in honor of Bert Miller, who took his departure for Winnipeg. The affair was elaborate in every detail and provided Bert with a send-off he will always remember.

George Massey presided at the dinner while the task of toast-master fell at both ends of the table and George been entrusted to George Bates. It was a case of "Let George Do It" M. and George B. could not have been surpassed in their carrying out of things as they should be. Practically all of the hosts were called upon and the expressions of admiration and the well wishes extended Mr. Miller justified the guest of the evening displaying embarrassment.

Following the dinner, Mr. Miller was escorted to his train and given the strong grasp which told him louder than words that he would have with him always the swarmest well-wishes of his legion of Edmonton admirers.

JOINES WITH THE A.A.A.U.

L "jumping" among hockey players will be done away with through the move just taken by the A.A.H.A., in affiliating with the A.A.A.U. This will compel the Alberta organizations to strictly observe all amateur regulations.

TEAM IS GUEST OF MRS. WHITE

Deacons Charmingly Entertained by Mrs. "Deacon" at a Delightful "Spread"

The Deacons Hockey team champions of the Northern Division of the Alberta Hockey association were tendered a sumptious banquet last night by Mr. and Mrs. White at the residence on Syndicate Avenue in honor of their having won the championship. All the members and officers of the team, the representatives of the press and others were present and the manner in which they showed their appreciation of their hostess' hospitality was unmistakeable.

When the elaborate repast provided by Mrs. White was finished, Mr. Henry J. Roche acted as toast master and an impromptu toast list followed. Afterwards Royal toast, Mr. and Mrs. White were toasted both responding in apropriate terms. Mrs. White spoke in her charming manner of her appreciation of the boys efforts to play a good game and the Deacon gave them a lot of good advice which was seriously received and evidently will be remembered by the boys for a long time.

Other toasts were The Deacons Hockey team, responded to by Captain A. McGannon, Our Manager and Secretary, responded to by Jesse Young and Secretary Benjamin Bill Banford replied to the Ladies and F. H. McPherson to the press.

Excellent music was provided throughout the evening by Capt. H. B. Watt and Messrs. Woodland Preston and Butterworth.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. White, H. J. Roche, Anse Young, G. Benjamin, Jack Gordon, F. H. McPherson, Newman, Bill Banford, Muirhead, Russ Allan, H. Dea, C. Banford, A. McGannon, J. Elliot, H. Singleton.

SPORTS

AUTO CLUB WANTED IN EDMONTON TO BOOST FOR GOOD THOROUGHFARE

SPORTS

CURLING A GAME OF FINE ACTION

Brains an Absolute Necessity to This, one of the Greatest of all the Winter Season's Sports

Sports have one great feature in common. They are all dependent on quick thinking and consequent acting, for their success. The thinking is the first essential and is the foundational principle from which the subsequent mechanical perfection is built up.

There is probably no game that changes thought into action as does curling. In curling every play to be successfully operated, must be conceived (pictured in the mind), before it is made. And it must be pictured by at least two people from different standpoints.

The skip at his end has in his mind the shot in relation to the whole scheme of his game, the man playing the stone has a picture of the particular shot, the shoulder he will put into it, the course his stone will take down the rink.

An Interesting Game

There is possibly no contest that gives the same opportunity for psychological research as the curling game. Here are gathered young men, matured men, old men, and their skill with brain and hand, and contention with their opponents and themselves supply a great field. All the human passions are stirred on the curling rink with the better side invariably predominating.

Thought is the force, stones and ice the hard pair—are the instruments. It should be interesting to figure out the kind of ice and the sort of stones that would suit certain temperaments. Th would suit different temperaments. There are many different kinds of both.

For instance, curling stones are made from four distinct varieties of granite. There is first, the red bone stone. They are of the best quality and most expensive. The rock is not quite so brittle, and they are not so likely to break.

The blue bone is the second stone. The stones are almost equal to the red but they wear a little more quickly.

In the olden days Ailsa Craigs were the common stones. They are dark and light green mottled, and are very useful rocks. They are more brittle than the bone stones, however, and wear smooth more quickly.

Hones Best

The hardest and heaviest rock of all is whinstone. Stones made from this granite and about half the size of the others and work well when worked into playing shape—after many years, as a rule.

The bone stones are those in general use today. They are made in all manner of shapes and sizes, from the saucer shape to the tall and slender, weights varying from 35 to 50 pounds.

As in most things, it will be found that the extremists are as a rule not the best players.

For instance, the man who plays a very low stone is likely to be a person of nervous, pernickity temperament, and will probably flop his stone down on the ice. If he plays a running shot it will be a rocker. He is likely to be a man with little eccentricities.

He who plays a high setting stone will probably be one of the modern gents who shove their stone rather than swing it at the shoulder. This form of imparting impetus is not so bad on keen ice, but on heavy ice it is fatal. The player, instead of lifting the stone up and delivering it cleanly scarcely moves it off the ice, and imparts most of the force by means of the waist. This is bad form, the result of ignorance when learning the game, and though many good curlers are coming to the front who use it, they would probably be better players if they "cut it out." It was always considered correct to hold your handle across your body when playing the front-turn, but the "shovers" never do this as it is not adapted to that style of delivery.

The medium stone in general conformation and weight is the best stone for good form players—and good form counts more in curling than many imagine. It slips out of the hand easily and slides smoothly along the ice, taking a good borrow. It is best for a running or draw shot as the case may be. The men who play it—there are numerous exceptions—will be found to be the back bone of the curling game.

Now regarding ice, the rule respecting the truism about moderate condition will hardly hold. The keener and leveller the ice the more scientific the play. On heavy or crooked ice the element of chance is much more a factor than on a hard true sheet.

On sticky ice the game becomes coarser; that is, it takes a less finer power of balance in the hand and is more a game of brute force and luck. The stones either run nearly straight on a fast shot or draw yards on a slow one. The man who has the best shoulder and the most horse-shoes on his person is likely to gain the verdict.

On wet ice the game reverts to the old original game of hard, straight shooting—the stones will have practically no draw, and the man who gets them in the ring is the probable winner.

On crooked ice curling becomes a game of chance. A player may play what is apparently a perfect shot, and a run in the ice will carry him astray. It is particularly distressing when there are a series of ridges in the ice, then an inch in delivering may make a difference in feet at the other end. Crooked ice is the abomination of all good curlers, and the salvation of many poor ones. It adds a spice of luck to the game and is a leveller of the players' ability, giving the weak a chance with the strong, and so is not without an excuse for existing.

A great curler should be able to curl on any old sort of ice, but will, of course, show more form on keen, hard true ice. Under these conditions the crack rinks are playing a great contest of brain and skill is sure to result.

All the characteristics of the war general in sizing up situations quickly and decisively, in attacking the weakest point of the friend, the enemy, and in defending his own game, are requisites. The skip conceives the plays and the whole rink follows out his conceptions more or less imperfectly. Under such conditions a man must be able to stand up under adverse conditions and hold his head when he gets in the lead. He must play fair, square and hard. He is called upon to play every conceivable shot and many that were never seen, heard or dreamed of before. A man to be a great and consistent curler under these conditions must be all man, and it is these that the game breeds.

NOBODY TO PLAY FOR STANLEY CUP

Little Glory in Holding It When There Are No Financial Considerations

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Now that the Ottawa hockey club has practically captured the Stanley Cup again, it is found to be of very little value, financially, either to the club or to the players, for the very obvious reason that there is no professional hockey team in the country to challenge for the trophy. A Temiskaming report was that Haileybury would "buy up" a team of quality and play for the cup, but that seems to be only a dream. The Ontario bush leagues are not considered seriously here in any Stanley Cup calculations.

It is practically settled that the Ottawa and Wonderer teams will play a series of exhibition games at New York in March. Secretary Martin Rosenthal, of the Ottawas, has been in communication with the officers of the St. Nicholas rink Company of New York, and in consequence everything is about arranged. The games will take place immediately after the close of the season here. A series at Boston may also be arranged.

A Pointer re Cigars

Webster's Clear Havana

If your neighbor is handling them and you are not, you are allowing that neighbor to get ahead of you just that much. There is no reason why you should not get your share of the trade. Just carry the right lines.

ALL THE UP-TO-DATE DEALERS HANDLE THEM

EDMONTON SPORTSMEN ARE AFTER AUTOMOBILE CLUB

With 100 Owners in City, Feeling Is That Interests Are Sufficiently Important to Warrant Their Making Their Needs Felt By Authorities—Would Improve Roads and Make Them the Best in the Province

An automobile club is wanted in Edmonton and in the immediate future, efforts are to be made to bring about a meeting of the 100 or more owners of benzine wagons in this city with the object of organizing an automobile club, the purpose of which will be to have the authorities improve the roads in this section. While the club will not confine its efforts to bringing about the improvement of public thoroughfares, yet the prime object for the formation of the organization will be a "good roads" movement.

Make It Best in Province

The conditions in Edmonton are ideal for the making of this city the best in the province for automobile travel, say automobile owners. With but comparatively slight expense, roads which are well-nigh impossibilities for use with autos could be brought brought to a high standard and would permit of their being used for machine traffic of the most enjoyable kind. The Fort Saskatchewan road is cited to go to show what could be accomplished with little outlay of cash. This highway is one of the most picturesque which nature has bestowed on this section and with the expenditure of a few thousands of dollars could be made one of the finest automobile roads in this section. Nothing could be more ideal than a fine stretch of travel of twenty miles with the same distance for the return, but on the other side of the river.

Would instal Guiding Posts

One of the first things that will be taken up when the auto club is organized will be the installation of direction signs at every road by which autoists might become confused. Handsome little signs would be erected on posts and wherever possible, these would be lighted at night. In every important city, this innovation has been one of the first duties of clubs.

Entitled to Consideration

Automobilists feel that they are growing in numbers so that there should be no reason for their modest requests being ignored.

There are at present nearly 100 private car owners in Edmonton and this number will be increased by at least 50, and possibly 75, when the spring delivery to machines is made. But it is not entirely for themselves that auto owners are arguing in favor of better roads, but also for the advertising that it would give the city among visitors. Few strangers coming here on visits during the summer who do not indulge in auto trips and if they are traveling over elegant roads, maintained in good order, they naturally are more highly impressed with the city and the environments.

Good roads for automobiles is but another method to boost the city in the right way—and boosting Edmonton in the right way is what everyone having the welfare of the city at heart is anxious to accomplish.

Auto Club Great Thing

"Individuals are prone to neglect important matters, but when banded, they go about things in the right way and that is why an automobile club should be organized in Edmonton," remarked Ralph Bellamy today in speaking of the project for an auto club here. "Automobiling is no longer regarded as a sport but is part of the every day life of a community, and serious consideration should be given whatever requests may be made."

CY YOUNG'S FIRST SUNDAY BALL GAME

Was Strictly Against It Until He Discovered Authority in Scripture

"Long ago, when 'Cy' Young, now with the Cleveland club, was young in age as well as in name and spirit, he was much opposed to pitching on Sunday," says Eddie McKean, the old time shortstop. "He said he wouldn't remain on a team that played Sunday ball at all if it wasn't that he needed the money. As for himself he remarked that Mr. Tebeau hadn't better ask him to do any Sunday pitching—ask him to do any Sunday pitching—that there would be a battle and as he was much larger than his manager he could forecast what would happen.

"'Cy' was the real stuff as a pitcher and worked three times a week, if asked, so Tebeau made no complaint about his Sunday views. Mathewson, you know, won't work on Sunday, and McGraw never says a word. Paul Radford was one of the last of the outfielders who wouldn't play Sunday ball, and today I think Mathewson is the sole survivor of the religious players. But to return to 'Cy'—he got along very nicely, and so long as he was willing to work Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Tebeau had no kick coming.

Was Needed in Box

"Well, it was the fag-end of the season—the finish of the 1892 campaign when we won the championship of the second half, and afterwards played it off with Boston, winner of the first half—the first, last and only time that the National league ever split up its season. We were at St. Louis and had run short of pitchers. When Cuppy pitched the Saturday game Sunday found us in an awful situation. Nig Cuppy, of course, was all in after the game and there wasn't an available man at hand except two of the youngsters.

"'If I could get 'Cy' to work tomorrow,' said Tebeau, 'we could put it out and just about clinch the flag.'

"'That's a certainty,' said Burkett, 'but you know what would happen if you asked 'Cy' to pitch—you'd get a wallop in the chin.'

"'I know it,' wailed Tebeau. 'Well, I guess we're stuck all right— these kids can never hold the Browns.'

His Funny Bon Mot

"So we went out the next afternoon, a pretty blue gang, praying for rain. When we began to practice we were astonished to see a huge man, in our uniform, striding up the field. He began work out with Chief Zimmer and we could hardly make our eyes believe that Cyrus Young would indulge in practice on a Sunday.

"The gang rang while Cy was tossing them, and what was our astonishment as Young stalked majestically into the box—it was a box then, and no slab. And 'Cy' proceeded to pitch one of his noblest games. The Browns swung like gates and fell all over themselves trying to hit his speed.

"After it was all over we rushed upon 'Cy' to thank him and congratulate him—also how on earth he happened to break his flinty, iron-bound Sunday rules.

"'Well, boys,' said Cy, 'I'll tell you exactly how it was. I was reading the Bible last night, and I ran across this paragraph: "If thy neighbor's ass shall fall into a pit upon the Sabbath day, ye shall help him out and it shall be no sin." Well, boys, I'll be derned if I know any bigger ass than Tebeau anywhere and he was certainly in an awful hole. So I helped him out, and that's the whole story.'"

DORMATS BEATEN BY FAST GYM TEAM

Valentine High Man in Interesting Bowling Matches at the Y. M. C. A.

The Dormats lost to the Gym bowlers at the Y.M.C.A. but the defeat was not accomplished until after they had put up a remarkable struggle, especially in the last game when they dropped the match by but nine pins. This game gave the Gyms two out of three for the evening. Jack Valentine was high man of the evening, his average being strongly boosted by the score of the game, 191. Result:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
P. Hilliard	115		
Brockell		152	93
McDonald	94	181	133
Watt		130	172
Cullen	126	140	164
F. Hillearo	140		170
	475	627	568
Scythes	122	119	112
Butchart	120	118	130
Coombs	130	175	144
Valentine	158	169	191
	539	581	577

MORE RECORDS ARE SENT GLIMMERING

Y.M.C.A. Students in Fine Form and Establish Some Fine New Marks

Seemingly jealous over the fact that the seniors on the preceding night had hung up new marks in their Hexathlon trials, the students at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon went after things with a vengeance and established a new record and equalled another. In the two standing broad jump, Engler obtained a new one with eighteen feet, four and one half inches, thus breaking his former jump of seventeen feet five inches and coming within three inches of equalling that of the seniors. In the standing high jump, Miller got four feet, tieing the mark set by Engler a few weeks ago.

The trial results for the students' department were:

Two standing broad jump—Engler, 18 4½; Miller, 17 3½; Agar, 16 11.

Standing high jump—Miller, four feet; Miller, 3, 10; Agar, 3, 8.

220 Yard potato race—Engler, 47 sec. 1; Butchart, 47. 3; Miller, 47. 4.

BASE BALL NOTES.

As capable umpires are getting scarce, President Lynch of the National League, will engage a scout to visit the minor leagues and look over the arbiters.

Samuel Strang-Nicklin, the old New York and Baltimore player, is studying music in Paris. Sammy believes he is good for the .300 class in grand opera.

Manager Jennings will send his veteran pitchers, Donovan, Mullen and Summers, to Hot Springs, Ark., where they will spend two weeks before joining the Tigers at Monroe, Louisiana.

Claude Horzog believes that he will be able to make a better showing in Boston now that Fred Tenney is boss of the Rustlers. Last season Manager Fred Lake and Horzog couldn't see each other.

TWO DEFEATS FOR THE RENNIE RINK

This Proves Biggest Surprise of the Day at the Great Winnipeg Bonspiel

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—The biggest surprise of the day yesterday in the curling events was the defeat on two occasions of Rennie, of Toronto, once by unknown skips. Some of the day's results were:

MacLaren Cup—

Slater, Napinka, 9; Flavell, Lindsay, 11. Huston, Fort William, 14; Vance, Grandview, 12.

Fenton, Fort William 10; Hamilton, Neepawa, 9.

Tetley Tea Tankard—

Piper, Fort William, 12; McNamee, Killarney, 11.

Patton, Assiniboine 12; Hastings, Minneapolis, 9.

Purity Flower—

McDougall, Thistles, 12; Clift, Melfort, 9.

Dingwall Trophy—

Hamilton (Neepawa) 9; Kellett (Carlyle) 8.

Fenton (Ft. William) 10; Copeland (Civics) 14.

Thompson (Swan Lake) 8; Gillieis (Brampton) 10.

McLaren Trophy—

McNamee (Killarney) 5; Dunbar (St. Paul) 12.

Tere are the results of the one o'clock draw in which rinks outside Manitoba took part:

Tetley Tea—

Clift (Melfort) 7; Agnow (Thistle) Williams (Civics) 13; Houston 17.

(Fort William 15.

Baxter (Kenora) 5; Towels (Swan Lake) 14.

Ament (Seaforth) 9; Hooper (Civics) 8.

Dundas (Ft. Francis) 11; Little (Roland) 8.

Climie (Thistle) 17; O'Connor (Gainsboro) 12.

Shaw (Oxbow) 8; Matheson (Russell) 12.

Among the out-of-town visitors playing in the four p.m. draw this afternoon were the following:

McLaren Cup—

Rennie (Toronto) 10; Jones (Prince Albert) 12.

Tetley Tea Tankard—

Connor (Morden) 10; Jacobs (St. Johns) 12.

Debenham (Sintaluta) 13; Koester (Brandon) 11.

Hepburn (Melville) 9; Bates (Elm Creek) 15.

Kerr (Saskatoon) 10; Jones (Prince Albert) 12.

ATTELL FACES CROWD

While in his corner waiting for the bell that would start him on his ten-round quarrel with Champion Abe Attell, Billy Allen was requested by one of his admirers to rub the lump on the back of a deformed youth who had been lifted on the stage near his corner. Boxers are past as superstitious as sailors, and Billy promptly smeared his gloved hand across the upheaval for luck. In the same battle Attell won the choice of corners and selected the chair farthest away from the crowd. At first it was thought that was the reason for him making the choice, but later it was learned his great love for showing off and footlight stuff caused him to occupy the chair that would permit him facing the audience. He played for the grand stand, so to speak, whenever the opportunity presented, but in the last round when he counted upon to make a garrison finish, he lost all his stage frills, for Allen went at him like a panther and had him making such a defence fight he had to work at top speed to keep from being badly shown up.

BASEBALL PLAYERS HEARTLESS CHAPS

Because They see to it they get all that is coming to Them, owners feel rather Grieved

"You can't get all you ask for," is a maxim with ball players. It is a principle they firmly believe in, and once the opportunity presents itself they make the most of their time. They think nothing of making the most unreasonable demands. Time and again the club owners are forced to toe the mark for fear that the players will balk and spoil their well-laid plans. It was in mid-season 1908 that the Naps were in a bad way. They were all shot to pieces, and the powers that were at the time, decided that an injection of new blood might result in the other players getting their feet beneath them. They tried to deal for some eight or ten different players but were met with an emphatic no from all the club owners. Finally they tried to land Pitcher Falkenburg and Dave Altizer, of the Washington Nationals. Manager Joe Cantillon knew that he had the Naps' owners just where he wanted them and squeezed them to the tune of $10,000. But the Washington club did not get the entire $10,000 from Cleveland. Falkenburg and Altizer got their heads together and figured out that if they were such valuable assets they were entitled to a piece of the purchase money. They agreed to demand $750 apiece from the Washington club or refuse to come to Cleveland. Tom Noyes had visions of that bunch of money slipping from his palm and readily handed over a "Please Pay to Bearer $750," to Bob Falky and Altizer. The first thing these players did following their arrival in this city was to call at the Naps' office and tender their money orders. Each man was paid $750, while the balance, $8,500 was sent to the Washington club.

ROOSEVELT'S SON IS IN ATHLETICS

Kermit Entered at Track and Field Meet of Massachusetts Athletic Body

Boston, Mass., Feb. 10.—Kermit Roosevelt, son of the former president, is among the entrants for the annual indoor track and field games of the Boston Athletic Association, to be held in Mechanics' building tomorrow night. Young Roosevelt, who is attending Harvard, will compete in the mile run.

The games will attract to this city nearly 1,000 athletes representing all the prominent colleges and most of the leading athletic clubs of the east. Interesting competitions in the various events are assured. The colleges are usually well represented in the entries for the team races, which are a feature of each year's meet. Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Dartmouth, Worcester, Polytechnic, Pennsylvania, Brown, Columbia, and a number of other colleges will take part. The programme provides for two special events in addition to the team races. The special contests, both of which will be scratch events, will consist of the usual forty-yard dash, and the other extreme will be a three-mile run.

WITH THE BOXERS

Tommy Burns would like to match his "hope", Jack Lester, against Carl Morris, the Oklahoma bear-cat.

Al Kaufman says he will not meet Jack Johnson in a six-round bout, but will sign up any time the champion is ready for a finish contest.

Edmonton Clothing Co.'s Unapproachable Bargains For Saturday

FINAL PRICE REDUCTIONS ARE MADE TO CLOSE OUT ALL BROKEN LINES OF WINTER CLOTHING. WE MUST HAVE THE ROOM FOR OPENING UP OF OUR NEW SPRING STOCK. BY ALL MEANS BE HERE TOMORROW EARLY. YOU NEVER HAD SUCH OFFERS MADE TO YOU. READ EVERY ITEM. SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

The Suits and Overcoats

There are models, sizes and fabrics of strong appeal to men, and young men, and the values are almost double those which have made Edmonton Clothing Co. prices synonymous with standard.

Absolute clearance of 150 WORSTED AND TWEED SUITS AT..... 20 Per Cent Off

75 SUITS FOR MEN IN Tweeds and Worsteds, at ..... 33 1-3 Off

25 Only—Men's Beaver and Tweed Overcoats at 33 1-3 Off Regular Market Price

MEN'S HIGHEST GRADE BLACK BEAVER AND TWEED OVERCOATS for those critical dressers whom time has acquainted with the superior excellence of Edmonton Clothing Co's. high standard quality garments—your choice of any coat at ... 20 per Cent Off Regular Price

MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS ..... 20 PER CENT OFF

Here's the Shirt Bargains you've been waiting for—All our $1.00 and $1.25 Stiff and Soft Front Shirts reduced for Saturday at..... 75c

ANOTHER LOT OF $1.50 AND $1.75 REDUCED TO $1.

MEN'S SOX	MEN'S UNDERWEAR	MEN'S SOX
Regular 35c. pr. Heavy ribbed Sox on sale	Wool fleeced lined. Reg. 75c. garment. On sale	Regular 20c. pr. Heather mixture wool Sox. On sale
5 Pairs, $1	50c	8 prs. for $1

Edmonton Clothing Co.

Jasper Avenue East—Next Imperial Bank

REAL ESTATE BULLETIN

We have further enquiry today for warehouse and industrial sites and are pleased to note the continued and growing demand for such, indicating, as it undoubtedly does, a rapid development of the industrial and larger mercantile interests of the city and district. Jasper Avenue property is also in demand. Enquiry on Namayo Avenue north is also brisk, and for residential property in Inglewood and the Groat estate.

ALBERTA PARK

We have additional enquiry from outside investors for this property and expect to make daily trips to show it to local clients and to locate blocks ordered by mail.

If you have not seen it yet we shall be pleased to have you phone us to 1850 and arrange with us to do so.

The investment is good and the terms easy.

Today's Offerings

Business Properties

Two lots on Spur track on Third Street, each .. $1200

Two lots on Jasper Ave. West, each $10,000

A corner lot on Jasper Avenue west for .. $12,000

A lot on First St. north of track, 50x150 ft. for $11,000

Residential Properties

A large view lot in Groat Estate for $3200

A corner lot on St. James St. with small house in rear of lot and concrete foundation, for a large modern house, plans and specifications for which will be given purchaser, for $2750

An 8-roomed modern house on Seventh Street, for $5300

Farm Lands

A half section of good land with good buildings and fencing near school, lying between Bruce St. on G.T.P. Ry. and Vegreville on C. N. R. Railway, per acre, only $10.00

The half section near Ardrossan, mentioned in this column on 2nd inst. HAS BEN SOLD.

Oil Stocks

American-Canadians show a little temporary weakness, which has resulted in a cessation of activity for the present. We anticipate a rally in a day or two, when the market has had time to assimilate some large lots recently unloaded.

Scrip

We are still the chief holders of S. A. Scrip in this district and can supply purchasers FROM STOCK. All we have has been passed by our solicitors and is fully guaranteed by us.

We also have on hand a small supply of H. B. Scrip.

Loans

promptly negotiated at current rates on mortgage security.

YORK & McNAMARA
REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKERS
44 Jasper Ave. W.
TELEPHONE 1850

NEWS OF THE CITY

Attorney-General Mitchell will leave this afternoon for a vacation trip to the east.

The 19th Alberta Dragoons will hold a dance in the Separate School Hall, next Monday evening.

The number of homestead entries at Athabasca Landing for 1910 shows an increase of 126 per cent over 1909.

The funeral of the infant daughter of J. W. Lewis, 1154 Sixth street, took place yesterday afternoon at two o'clock.

W. G. Robinson, Rowland street, wishes to thank many friends for sympathy extended on the death of his daughter.

The Salvation Army band will go out tonight to Poplar Lake school to give a concert. There will be no service in the S. A. citadel.

The report in the Strathcona column yesterday to the effect that the Strathcona Brewing an' Malting company were interested in the Iroquis hotel has upon further investigation found to be incorrect.

E. H. Blow, of Winnipeg, is in the city and is registered at the King Edward. Mr. Blow is one of the oldest newspaper men of the west, but is now engaged in a number of mining and real estate propositions.

A. E. Coe, general manager of the Bawlf collieries, arrived in the city yesterday from Winnipeg. It is understood that Mr. Coe has interested in a financial way a number of the most substantial citizens of Winnipeg in his mine.

Albert Jay Nock, representative of the American Magazine, is spending a few days in the city, gathering information relative to the Edmonton system of taxation for a special article which is to be printed in the magazine in the coming spring.

The commissioners have replied to a letter from the Jeffry Manufacturing Co., regarding the installation of coal conveyors, to the effect that no further action will be taken in the matter until the new power house superintendent has been appointed.

In 1910 the Athabasca Landing district produced an average yield of 51 bushels of oats to the acre, 38 bushels of barley to the acre and 26 bushels of wheat to the acre. The acreage under crop was over double that of 1909, and the present year's acreage will double that of 1910.

E. H. Riley, ex-M.P.P., of Gleichen, has issued a writ for $20,000 against the Calgary Albertan for alleged libellous remarks made in that paper during the recent by-election campaign with reference to a piece of property known as the boulevard. Lougheed & Bennett are the counsel for the plaintiff.

A service over the remains of the late Sherman R. Spence will be held this evening at eight o'clock at Andrew's undertaking rooms. The remains will be shipped to Winnipeg this evening by the C.N.R., for which company the deceased was engaged on a surveying party. The railway is providing free transportation.

The new immigration halls which are being constructed along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific west of Edmonton, at Edson and Entwhistle, will be ready for use by incoming settlers as soon as the immigration season opens in the spring. The hall, at Entwhistle, a building 30 by 70 feet, is now about complete. The contractors will start construction operations on the Edson hall within a few days.

The annual meeting of the W.F.M.S was held in the first Presbyterian church yesterday. The meeting was well attended, delegates from many outside points being present. All the routine business was disposed of in the morning and in the evening an open meeting was held. The speaker of the evening W. D. Reid, unfortunately did not arrive until near the end of the meeting, having been delayed by storms.

Among the visitors in Edmonton are James Bruce and Alexander Pruden, who arrived yesterday from Winnipeg. Both these names are historical in the Saskatchewan country, their families having been connected with the Hudson's Bay Company for a century and a half. Mr. Bruce was born in the Red River Colony seventy-five years ago, and Mr. Pruden was born at Fort Carlton, sixty years ago. They are on the way to Hardisty where they own extensive tracts of land. While in the city they are staying at the Cecil.

FRATERNAL

A meting of Edmonton lodge No. 22, Knights of Pythias, was held last evening in Hourston's hall for the purpose of electing officers and reorganizing for work for the coming year. The officers chosen for 1911 are: Geo. Sievwright, C. C.; A. H. Gillis, V. C.; Geo. Corse, prel.; W. C. Walford, K.R.S.; Wm. Short, M. F.; McFarlane, M. E.; J. J. Norcott, M. A.; A. E. Potter, M. W.; R. J. Gillis, I. G.; E. B. Williams, O. G.

Until other arrangements can be made, meetings will be held in Hourston's hall, just west of the Windsor block, Jasper Avenue. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, February 22nd, when the rank of Knight will be conferred in the amplified form on several candidates, from the enthusiasm displayed by those present last night, the next meeting promises to be a rouser. Visiting Knights are invited to come up and make themselves known at the meeting, or to any of the officers in the interval.

Ask for Grinnell Rist-Fit Gloves at Kelly & Moore's.

TENDERS FOR TIES

SEALED tenders marked on the outside, "Tenders for Ties," will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, February 20th, at 3 p. m., for the delivery of 7,000 railway ties. Specifications and forms of tender can be secured from the City Engineer, Telephone Building, McDougall Avenue. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THE CITY COMMISSIONERS.



The Largest Typewriter Factory in the World is the

UNDERWOOD

500 Machines are made every working day of the year.
The machine YOU will eventually buy

The United Typewriter Co.
of Alberta, Limited
624 First Street, Edmonton, Alta.

J. Garnet Pearson, Local Manager

SOCIAL

Mrs. Bulyea gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon, at which the following ladies were guests: Mrs. Sifton, Mrs. Tory, Mrs. Broadus, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Cautley, Mrs. Dennis, Edmonton; Miss Lindner, Miss Kerr, Calgary.

A social and dance will be given by L.O.L. 1794 on Wednesday, February 15th, at the Cameron Hall, Namayo Avenue (corner Griesbach St.). A good programme has been provided which includes items by several well known local artists. During the evening refreshments will be served. Social to commence at 8 p. m. Dancing 9 to 12.

DISTRICT COURT

The sitting of the district court for the hearing of criminal cases at Fort Saskatchewan is being held today. There are only three cases on the docket. They are: Rex. vs. H. Bonsfield; Rex. vs. Ingerdolan; Rex. vs. Michalezunto. All are charges of theft.

ACTION AGAINST CITY

Action has been started against the city of Edmonton to secure damages for the death of a child, Minnie Hoffman, due to improper isolation. The child was placed in the city's isolation hospital on May 16, being sick with scarlet fever. On July 16 the plaintiff claims that she died from diphtheria, irrisipelas and blood poisoning, all contracted in the hospital. The claim is made by Frank Huffman, the child's father. The amount of the damages claimed is $610 being made up as follows: Medical attendance, $150; funeral expenses, $60, and loss due to child's death $400.

EXPERT TYPIST GIVES LAST DEMONSTRATION

In her final demonstration at the new Bijou theatre Wednesday, Rose L. Fritz, champion typist, came within two words of her world's record in the minute test from familiar copy, when she wrote 263 words in the minute, before an audience of 600 people.

Miss Fritz also beat her own record for a ten minute test last nght when she wrote 1498 words in the ten minutes. She made 125 words in a minute, blindfolded, from dictation, and 152 words from strange copy.

J. J. Seitz, general manager of the United Type Writer Co., was present, and conducted the demonstrations last night. He is Miss Fritz' regular dictator, and has accompanied her for the past three months. T. J. Coe, assistant general manager, was also present, together with J. Garnet Pearson, local agent, who introduced the party to the audience. Tickets for demonstration were issued from the offices of the United Type Writer Company next the Bijou on First street, where Miss Fritz' work is on display.

BUILDING PERMITS

Building permits to the total value of $16,000 have been issued by the building inspector's department during the past twenty-four hours. The principal permits are given below.

Johnson and Maxter, lot 202, Block 1, B. R., First street, rooming house, $4,000.

A. Rendall, 3 two-storey frame dwellings, north side of Peace avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, each $3,200.

Dawson and McMillan, repairs to buildings on east side of Queen's avenue, between Elizabeth and Rice streets, $700.

L. Cummings, alterations to building on north side of Jasper, between McDougall and Fraser, $300.

D. W. McDonald, alterations to building on north side Jasper, between First and Second streets, $700.

Osteopathy cures disease. No drugs. R. C. Ghostley, Osteopath 427 Jasper West.

DIED

LEWIS—On February 8, 1911, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lewis, 1154 Sixth St., aged two days. Funeral (private) at two p.m. February 9, 1911.

WILL DECIDE WHICH CHURCH WILL WITHDRAW

A conference of representatives of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches is being held today in the First Presbyterian church. The object of the meeting is to arrange terms on which one of the churches will withdraw from some of the smaller towns where both have congregations and where there is not room for two churches. In the smaller towns where there is a population of perhaps 500 people there are frequently several congregations and the churches are not self-supporting. If the work of the committee is completed satisfactory the weaker of the two churches will withdraw leaving the field open to the other. The vote on the question will be taken today.

ARMSTRONG—LOGAN

At noon on February 8, a very quiet and pretty wedding was solemnized at the residence of Capt. A. D. Grant, 642 Sixth street, when Maude G. Logan, daughter of Mrs. George Logan, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, was united with William S. Armstrong, of Calgary, and formerly of Pictou, Nova Scotia. Rev. Dr. McQueen performed the ceremony in the presence of a number of intimate friends of the contracting parties.

The happy couple were given a splendid send off when they left on the afternoon train for their future home in Calgary, accompanied by all good wishes from many friends in Edmonton.

IMMIGRATION REPORT

The number of immigrants that arrived at the immigration hall during the month of January was larger than in any previous winter month. There were in all 67 people registered. Of these more than 45 per cent. were children, fully 50 per cent were female, and 30 per cent German or German-American.

The nationalities were as foolws: German-Americans, 24; English, 12; United States (exclusive of the German-Americans who came from Montana) 12; French, 7; Galician 4; Danish,3, and Norwegian 1.

COUNTRY CLUB WILL SPEND $10,000 THIS YEAR

The statutory meeting of the shareholders of the Edmonton Country club limited, was held in the board of trade last evening, when officers who have been made provisionally up to the present time were made permanent officials. Plans covering the expenditure during the next three years of $50,000 were considered, and it was proposed to spend about $10,000 during the present year in the preliminary improvements to the grounds.

This will include the preparation of golf links and facilities for other sports, and a landscape engineer will be entrusted with the work. The construction of the club house, which is to be erected at a cost of $25,000, will be commenced next summer. It will be completed, it is expected, in 1913. It was decided last evening to increase the amount of land to be acquired by the company from 150 to 2000 acres.

REPAIRS TO ENGINE WILL BE COMPLETED SOON

Repairs to the engine at the power house, whose break down several weeks ago created new difficulties in the handling of the power situation, will be completed within the next two days. Within that time, Commissioner Bouillon announced to the Capital this morning, the engine will, it is expected, be again in operation.

The gas plant will be ready for operation in a little over a week's time. Unexpected delays have occurred in the carrying out of the work, owing to the discovery that several important alterations to the gas engines would have to be carried out, which had not been anticipated when the work was first undertaken. The plant will be ready for operation by the end of next week.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success

The Capital Bakery

has doubled its output during the past week, a fact which proves that their bread is first class. A trial order solicited.

Phone 2711 Cor. Jasper and 23rd St.

I. A. PETCH
Prop.

Bald Facts

On Namayo Ave. Fairview Lots 6, 7, 8, Block 6, for the three, only $1500
$500 down, balance later.

On Namayo Ave. Northcote—Lots 8, 9, 10, Block 19, for the three only $1350
$700 down, balance later.

On Fraser Ave., running through to Queens, Lot 12, Block 13, with house, only $2800
$800 down, Balance later.

On Fraser Avenue., running through to Queens, Lot 6, Block 20, with modern house, only $3000

Immediate action will make some ONE or MORE HAPPY

F. Fraser Tims
120 McDOUGALL ST.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
Phone 4265

Chapman's Advertising and Show Card Service

A drop of ink makes Millions think,
The sage said long ago.
But bear in mind, it's the SHOW-CARD KIND,
That makes your business grow.
Office over Bijou Theatre,
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Expert Watch Repairing
JACKSON BROS.
Phone 1747. Jasper, Corner Queens.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

NOTICE

I hereby notify all my creditors to meet me at my office, 341 Namayo Avenue, February 13th, at 3 p. m.

All persons claiming to be creditors are urgently requested to attend.

THE NAMAYO TRADING CO.,
Per A. W. Smith.

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2 cans Salmon 25c
2 cans E. D. Smith Peas 25c
5 Jars Marmalade 25c
5 lbs. Vermicilli 25c
2 Jars Carn's Jam 25c
5 Cakes Tar Soap 25c

The above prices will give an idea of what we are doing with a complete stock of fresh Groceries and Fruit. A trial order solicited. Prompt delivery guaranteed.

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WATCH THE THERMOMETER
OF PRICES
GO DOWN
AT
WILSON'S LIQUOR STORE
256 Jasper W.
BEGINNING ON
MONDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1911

February the shortest month, but long in opportunities as you may convince yourself when you visit our store.

Our store and bonded warehouses are overflowing with stock. This stock must be reduced, to accomplish that purpose, prices must be reduced also, and this is what we are going to do during the month of February.

We would not impose on you the agony of reading a price list covering pages. We know you would not do it. Give us a call for what you want and we are satisfied that when you see our prices you may buy something you dont want.

Every article will be marked in plain figures.

Cash will have to accompany cash order (except to our regular customers running a monthly account.)

There will be prompt delivery, the same polite attention and care usually given our patrons, and satisfaction given in every manner possible.

Our "Red Tags" will be on the bottles by Monday, January 30th.

WILSON LIMITED
256 Jasper W. Phone 1416.
(CORNER FOURTH STREET.)

Get Off the Car at the Offices of
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With Terms

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Two new 8-room houses on Kirkness St. each .. $3250

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$250 cash handles this.

Large Store on Namayo Avenue $2800
Only a small cash payment required. Balance over ten yrs.

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1½-Story House, with two lots in block 1, in Norwood, on Namayo Ave. .. $3000
$500 cash, bal. very easy.

Two Lots in Block 1, Norwood $2300

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We are headquarters for Garneau, Groat Estate and Inglewood.

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Second Section

The Edmonton Capital

Second Section

SIXTEEN PAGES — EDMONTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1911 — PAGES NINE TO SIXTEEN

STRANGE STORY OF A MONARCH OF FRANCE WHO NEVER RULED

ENIGMA AS TO FATE OF THE DAUPHIN IS REVIVED—RUMOR THAT HE WAS SLAIN BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS IS NOW DISCOUNTED

Paris, Feb. 8.—In the enigma of the survival of Louis XVII of France at last to be solved? Once more the strange story has been revived. Lips long sealed in respectful silence are speaking and the writings of the dead are now, for the first time, giving to the living their testimony.

Many people in France firmly believe that the Prussian who calls himself Naundorff, and pretending to be the King of France, Louis XVII, was really the king, and that his descendants today are the true heirs to the House of Bourbon, instead of the Duc d'Orleans, now in England, actual pretender to the throne. The Duc d'Orleans is the descendant of Louis XVIII, who was the uncle of Louis XVII, whose death is said to have taken place in the Temple, the prison in which he and his mother, Marie Antoinette, were confined at the time of, and after, the beheading of Louis XVI, during the Revolution.

But did Louis XVII really die? All agree on the start of the thing; that is, the Dauphin was one of the royal family imprisoned in the Temple, a fortress in Paris, erected by the Knights of the Order of the Tempe,l and that, upon the beheading of his father, Louis XVI, he was proclaimed King Louis XVII, by his uncle, who later became Louis XVII. Most of the courts of Europe recognized him as king. This irritated the revolutionary government not a little, and caused it so much uneasiness that, one night at 10 o'clock the baby king (he was but 8 years old at the time) was literally torn from his mother's arms and shut up in another part of the prison. In absolute, solitary confinement, systematically tortured, a prey to the terrors of the dark, as most children are, Louis XVII is supposed to have died of scrofula in 1785 at the age of 10. Four prominent physicians performed a postmortem and several high officers of state recognized the lad's body as that of the king.

It is only the final chapter of this pitiful tragedy which is in dispute. The Naundorffists say that a faithful retainer of the royal family spirited the king away to Prussia and substituted a scrofulous, sick lad in his stead. And when the revolutionists discovered the trick (if discover it they did) they decided, for reasons of state, to make no outcry. They simply went ahead with the substitute king a they had done with the real one, offering it cruelty and neglect. So far as the postmortem and the identification of the body were concerned, the Naundorffists say that was the simplest thing in the world. Far more difficult things have been accomplished when state reasons demanded them.

A fac simile of the will of the Duchess d'Angouleme, sister of King Louis XVII, has now been made public for the first time. It appears to affirm that this person did not believe Naundorff to be the king, her brother, but at the same time it showed between its lines that she was a prey to some terrific emotion in this regard. Did she believe or know Naundorff to be her brother, and was fearful of saying so on account of her sense of duty to France? Naundorffists believe this to be the case. Here is what the Marquis de Guery, god-child of Duke and Duchess d'Angouleme has to say on the subject, he being a very old man though possessed of his faculties to a quite remarkable degree:

"Yes, I will tell what I know," he said, when asked if he would or could throw some light on the testament of the late Duchess d'Angouleme, his godmother; "I consider that the time has come to tell all. Even now I am preparing a brochure in which I shall put many documents on the subject which I have in my possession. The publication of the will of the duchess

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

HOW KING GEORGE PAYS HIS BILLS

His Majesty Has Detailed Statement of Household Accounts Made Out Every Half Year

London, Feb. 9.—A keen business man, King George, although he never sees his regular household accounts, has a detailed statement of these made out every half year and submitted to him for approval. These accounts are kept by the clerical staff in the department of the Master of the Household, and are paid by the Keeper of the Privy Purse. The household accounts are paid once a month, and all the servants' wages are paid monthly, but His Majesty's private accounts are settled every quarter.

The clerk in charge of them makes out a statement of the accounts, which is submitted to the King, who then gives his cheque for the total amount to the clerk, by whom they are discharged. It may be mentioned, says The Tatler, that the King never bargains about the price of anything he purchases. If the price charged is exorbitant, the tradesman loses the Royal custom; but this, however, rarely or never happens.

While household accounts for food, etc., are paid once a month, some articles are supplied by contract, such as coal. A great deal of work is also done at Buckingham Palace by contract, such as window-cleaning, chimney-sweeping and carpet-cleaning, and the glass frames of a number of pictures are also cleaned under contract.

With reference to the private accounts of His Majesty, it is interesting to note that he is scarcely so extravagant as his father. The late King rarely wore the same suit of clothes more than half a dozen times, and often only once or twice, whilst King George frequently wears a suit three or four dozen times before it is removed from the royal wardrobe. As a matter of fact, King George spends a trifle less than $250 a year on clothes, which is four or five times less than the late King's expenditure in the same direction. Of course, the cost of His Majesty's uniforms amounts to a considerable sum, and His Majesty is an excellent customer to his bootmaker. For some of his walking boots he pays as much as five guineas per pair, and his bootmaker's bill runs to about $300 a year.

CANNON KNOCKS TRADE AGREEMENT

Says U. S. Should Not Hop and Skip Into the Reciprocity Too Quickly

Washington, Feb. 9.—Declaring that to attempt to legislate on the reciprocity agreement with Canada at the present session of Congress would be difficult and like 'hopping, skipping and jumping into something of which we know too little,' Speaker Cannon last night before the National Association of Woollen Manufacturers, asserted that he is still for protection, and does not know whether reciprocity as suggested in President Taft's agreement, would be the best thing for the people of the United States. He followed Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Warren, of Wyoming, both of whom supported the woollen schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff.

"It is questionable whether reciprocity with Canada will work to the good of the country," said Speaker Cannon.

"If it will, that remains to be seen. There may come a time when those who are in such haste to reach and effect this reciprocity agreement may be assailed for being the authors of it. I do not think it is a matter about which we should be too hasty.

"We should not hop, skip and jump, into this legislation. We have only a few weeks more in which to consider this matter. Congress, as you all know, is very busy at this time and with the short time ahead of us I consider it would be most inopportune to attempt to handle this important question."

THE DIFFERENCE

Sydney Rosenfeld once wrote a comedy entitled The Optimist, which achieved success after the production, but was a long time reaching the stage. Manager after manager refused the manuscript, and one day Mr. Rosenfeld, whose patience was exhausted, blurted out to his sole auditor:

"Of course you don't appreciate the play! You don't even know the meaning of its name."

"Yes, I do," protested the impresario.

"Well," insisted Mr. Rosenfeld, "what's the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?"

The manager barely hesitated.

"An optimist is an eye doctor," he said; "a pessimist is a foot doctor."

STATUE OF LATE KING FOR QUEBEC

Province to Erect Memorial to Edward VII. on Plains of Abraham

Quebec, Feb. 9.—On the historic Plains of Abraham a statue is to be erected to the memory of King Edward the Peacemaker. Hon. Mr. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works, has given notice of a motion of the intention of the government in that respect. It declares that this week a bill will be presented relative to the erection of a monument to the late King.

After the adjournment of the House yesterday afternoon Mr. Taschereau said the government will erect at its own expense a monument which will be worthy of King Edward. It will be presented to the battlefields commission, and the site will be on the Plains of Abraham.

As soon as the required legislation has been adopted designs will be called for from prominent sculptors, and it is expected that something really worthy of the memory of a great King will be erected by the province.

It is generally admitted here that no finer nor more appropriate site in the world could be found than on the Plains of Abraham for a statue of one who stood eminently for peace to all the subjects of the Empire.

TOOLE'S STAMP.

Mr. Seymour Hicks' book of reminiscences is full of good stories about himself and fellow actors. As Mr. Hicks' first real success was when he played the young doctor in "Walker, London," he has much to say of Toole, that prince of comedians and practical jokers.

"I remember being in the city with him once when he went into the General Post Office and asked for a penny stamp. The clerk brought out a huge sheet, and Toole said, 'I want that one.'

"'Which one?' said the clerk.

"'That one,' said Toole, pointing to the centre one.

"A long argument ensued, Toole saying that in purchasing a stamp he had a perfect right in law to choose the one he fancied, and so emphatic was he on the point that he had his way, but not before he had created a disturbance, and clerks from other countries had left their work to see what was going on."

NINETEEN-ELEVEN A CRITICAL YEAR FOR THE LARGEST NATIONS

GENERAL BELIEF PERVADES EUROPEAN POWERS THAT THE YEAR WILL SEE BREAKING UP OF ALLIANCES—GERMANY FIGHTING TRIPLE ENTENTE

London, Feb. 8.—It is not merely the pessimists who believe that the Powers of Europe have reached the breaking-up point—the place where alliances are dissolved groupings fade into the background, and that dreaded "general war" becomes a danger which it is impossible to avert. All countries are beginning 1911 in the belief that the year will be the most critical that Europe has known for a generation.

For all the old combinations and the friendships which resulted in the "balance of power" are breaking up Their day has gone. And what will be substituted in their place no one can yet tell.

During the last ten years there have been two groups of Powers opposed in Europe—the Triple Entente, created by King Edward, and consisting of England, France and Russia; and the Triple Alliance—Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. It did not necessarily follow that any two of the countries on one side or the other worked hand in hand or were even on terms of friendship. Italy and Austria, for instance, have long been at daggers' points. But they did stand together to prevent the nations on the opposite side obtaining any preponderance of power either in Europe or the world at large.

Practically speaking England ruled the "Entente," Germany the "Alliance." Each has for years been manoeuvring against the other to attach its two allies more firmly to itself, or to detact those of its opponents. England's task has been harder than Germany's because the "Entente" has been more or less an informal affair while the "Alliance" has been a formal treaty, signed and sealed. But now Germany has come out on top. She has detached Russia from the Entente, and the entire balance of power is removed.

German's Attack.

In a sense this result is not to be wondered at. Germany has always had before her a strong progressive policy. England, on the other hand, has been mainly defensive. While Germany has worked hard to break up the Triple Entente, Berlin has merely done her best to maintain it intact. And, as happens nine times out of ten, the attack has prevailed over the defence.

Germany's first attempt was at the time of Algeciras conference, called to discuss the Moroccan question. Everyone knew that Germany had no real interests in Morocco and that her intervention was solely made to test the strength of the friendship existing between England and France. The intimation from the former that in the event of Germany going to war with France on the Moroccan pretence, the British fleet would at once blockade the German ports and cover the landing of a large French force, while 150,000 English troops would also assist, proved that the friendship was too strong to be easily broken.

The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria gave Germany her second opportunity of weakening or breaking up the Triple Entente. Servia protested against this infraction of the Berlin treaty. Russia vigorously supported her relying, of course, on the aid of Great Britain, Germany, thereupon, threatened to attack Russia on land and sea, if she did not immediately cease from her interference.

This ultimatum was made known to France and England. Russia, weakened by the Japanese war, was not in a condition to fight alone. Now was the time for her allies to assist her. But both found themselves unable so to do. France was unprepared for war and the peace section in the British Cabinet compelled Sir Edward Grey to withdraw the promise of support made to Russia. The latter was humiliated in the eyes of all Europe and had to climb down. And

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

ANCIENT HANOVER BOASTS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT AVENUE IN ALL THE WORLD

What has many times been called the finest avenue in the world leads from the City of Hanover to the ancient Schloss Herrenhausen, the favorite residence of the kings and electors of Hanover, and their summer palace, writes William E. Curtiss, in the Chicago Record-Herald. It was made in 1665-78, by Ernest Augustus, elector of anover, who married Saphie, daughter of ames II of England, and did more than any other of the long line of sovereigns to make Hanover famous. This avenue is a mile and a half long, 300 feet wide and shaded on both sides with the grandest old lime trees you can imagine. There is a broad drive in the centre and walks on either side, which are thronged with promenaders every Saturday afternoon and on Sundays and holidays.

The Schloss is an enormous yellow building with 300 or 400 rooms, and attached to it are large stables, coach houses, harness rooms, lodgings for servants, barracks for a guard and other buildings which are usually found around the royal palaces of Europe. The palace has not been inhabited for many years. It belongs to the Duke of Cumberland, who would have been king of Hanover if Bismarck had not tipped over the throne, taken away the crown and annexed the kingdom to the German empire. Since 1860 the royal family of Hanover has lived in Austria and has never been here, although I was told that they paid the expenses of keeping up the ancestral palace and the wonderful garden of 120 acres that surrounds it.

This is one of the great gardens of the world, it was laid out by French landscape artists in imitation of that at Versailles and is altogether French, instead of German. There is an orangery which was considered a wonder when it was built in 1682, and by hedges is an open air theatre built the same year with tiers of stone seats, a stage of stone and screens of beech trees and lindens. Near by is a fountain which is said to throw water 322 feet high, higher than any other in Europe, and was intended by the proud elector to surpass those of the French emperor at Versailles and St. Cloud. At the end of the garden is a mausoleum containing the dust of several kings and queens, and sheltered by a Greek temple of spotless marble, is a statue of the Electress Sophie, daughter of James II. of England, grandmother of Frederick the Great and ancestress of all the kings and emperors who have ruled England and Germany since her time. When she was 84 years old she was stricken with apoplexy while hurrying to escape a thunderstorm that came on suddenly while she was walking in the garden with Professor Leibnitz, the famous philosopher, and expired on the spot where the monument stands.

The garden is laid out on those geometrical designs that are so pleasing to the French but are a violation of all the laws and proprieties of nature; innocent trees have been mutilated with the pruning knife to imitate animals, birds and other objects which they were never intended to represent and all kinds of freak plants and vines were introduced and cultivated to amuse the elector and his court. Fountains, statues and busts of marble graceful columns and various other carvings are scattered over the lawns, and stone seats where people can sit and study the atrocities.

William Makepeace Thackeray was here 100 years ago and described the place in detail, and it remains today exactly as it was then. Many other famous writers and travellers have written it up. It is a famous place and for two centuries has ranked as the best example of French landscape of inclosing the garden with a moat eighty-six feet wide, and his successor, George Louis, afterwards George I. of England, introduced Venetian gondolas.

The open-air theatre was frequently used during the reigns of both those worthies, who brought actors, singers and dancers from Paris to entertain their court. Many a famous tragedian and prima donna have laid on and off their costumes in dressing rooms made of chick hedges. Leibnitz cooperated with the French architects in designing the garden and himself purchased in Paris for 20,000 livres twenty-three antique busts of Roman emperors, who were scattered over the ground to give the place a classic flavor.

Herrenhausen was commenced in 1665 by John Frederick, then elector, who designed to imitate the pleasure house of Louis XIV., but he drank himself to death a few years later and it was completed by Ernest Augustus, his brother and successor. The ground floor was given over to offices. The royal apartments, the audience chambers, ballroom, state diningroom and other rooms for the entertainment of guests were on the first floor and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting and other attaches of the household were accommodated on the floor above. The entertainments given here were famous for their extravagance. In 1692 a visitor says that the Electress Sophie, in her declining years, provided ripe oranges and lemons of different sorts, apples and pineapples for the royal table on Christmas day.

Herrenhausen was an expensive toy even for a family so wealthy as the electors of Hanover, whose income in 1702 was 6,000,000 crowns—a crown being worth about 20 cents. Much of this money came from the sale or back among the trees and connected rental of soldiers, it being the custom in those days for the dukes and barons of Europe to hire out their troops by the month or year to other rulers who were in trouble, just as the Hessians were hired by England to fight on their side during the American revolution.

George I., when a young man, served the Emperor of Austria on the Danube against the Turks at the head of 10,000 Hanover soldiers and made a great reputation for bravery, prudence and military skill. He also served the seigniory of Venice and two or three of the German princes at different times, and the ducats which his father, the elector Ernest Augustus, received for his services were spent in building and maintaining Herrnhausen, gardening after Versailles.

It was the custom in those days for noblemen to go from one country to another seeking service and accepting whatever honors or purses were offered them. Many noble adventurers supported themselves in this way and became the favorites of the serene highnesses who employed them. Some of hem married duchesses and baronesses. Others lost their heads instead of their hearts. Compulsory enlistments, not for the defence of the country but to increase its revenues, was the fashion and in the archives of Hanover may be found the accounts of such affairs.

But, notwithstanding the enormous expenditures, the items seem small, and the salaries paid by his majesty to us seem ridiculous. The court tailor for example and the dressmaker to the duchess received only 10 thalers a month, a thaler being about 75 cents in our money. ans, the court jester, received 18.14 thalers a month; the mistress of the household, 300 thalers; the housekeeper, 52; the master of the horse, and the master of the hounds, each 1,000 thalers a year, the governess to the royal children 200 thalers Ernest Augustus conceived the idea a year; the doctor, 2,000; the dancing master, 400; the director of the orchestera 700, and the court painter, 700.

The French cook received 300 thalers, or $225 a year; the matre-d'hotel 500 thalers a year and the assistant cooks 150 thalers each. The gardener received 500 thalers, oherabbit catcher 100, the coachman 416 and the outriders each 266 thalers a year.

It cost this serene highness a total of $200,000 a year to keep up his establishment at Herrenhausen, which was a vast sum in those days, and it does not include many items of considerable magnitude. Ernest Augusta was the first prince in Europe to pay pensions to old servants, which is entirely to his credit and he gave allowances to several young musicians, artists and echees to assist in their education. He was a very generous man and he "lived like a prince."

Thackeray, dipping his pen in vitroil says: "It is incalculable how much that royal bigwig (Louis XIV. of France) cost Germany. Every prince imitated the French king, and has his Versailles, his Wilhelmhohe or Ludwigslust; his court and its splendors; his gardens laid out with statues; his fountains and waterworks, and tritons, his actors and dancers, and singers, and fiddlers, his harem, with its inhabitants, and diamonds and duchies for them later; his enormous festivities, his gambling tables, tournaments, masquerades and banquets, lasting a week long, for which the people paid out their money, when the poor wretches had it, with their bodies and very blood when they had none, being sold in thousands by their lords and masters, who gaily dealt in soldiers, staked a regiment upon the red at the gambling table, swapped a battalion against a dancing girl's diamond necklace, and, as it were, pocketed their people.

"You may see at Herrenhausen the very rustic theatre in which the Plateus danced and performed masques, and sang before the elector and his sons. There are the very fauns and dryads of stone still glimmering through the branches, still grinning and piping their ditties of no tone, as in the days when painted nymphs hung garlands around them; appeared under their leafy arcades with gilt crooks, guiding rams with gilt horns; descended from 'machines' in the guise of Diana or Minerva, and delivered immense allegorical compliments to the princes returned home from the campaign.

"Put clumsy, high Dutch statues in place of the marbles of Versailles; fancy Herrenhausen waterworks in the place of those of Murly; spread the table with schweinkopf, speckssuppe, leberkucken and the like delicacies, in place of the French cuisine, and fancy Frau von Kielmansegge dancing with Count Kammerjunker Quirini, or singing French songs with the most awful German accent; imagine a coarse Versailles, and we have Hanover before us.

"We find the master of the horse had 1,000 thalers of pay; the high chamberlain, 2,000a thaler being about 3 shillings of ourmoney. There were two chamberlains, and one for the princess; five gentlemen of the chamber, and five gentlemen ushers, eleven pages and personages to educate the young noblemen—such as a governor, a preceptor, a fecht-master, or fencing master, and a dancing ditto, this latter with a handsome salary of 400 thalers. There weer three body and coun physicians, with 900 and 500 thalers; a court barber, 600 thalers; a court organist, two musikantan, four French fiddlers; twelve trumpeters, and a bugler; so there was plenty of music, profane and pious, in Hanover. There were ten chamber waiters, and twenty-four lackeys in livery; a maitre-d'hotel, and attendants of the kitchen, a French cook, a body cook; ten cooks; six cooks' assistants; two braten masters, or masters of the roast, (one fancies enormous spits turning slowly, and the honest masters of the roast beladding the dripping), a pastry baker; a pie baker; and finally, three scullions, at the modest remuneration of eleven thalers. In the sugar-chamber there were four pastry cooks (for the ladies, no doubt); seven officers in the wine and beer cellars; four breadmasters; and five men in the plateroom. There were 600 horses in the serene stables—no less than twenty teams of princely carriage horses, eight to a team; sixteen coachmen; fourteen postillions; nineteen hostlers; thirteen helps, besides smith, carriage-masters, horse-doctors and other attendants of the stable."

At this time the court of Hanover, although the elector was a bulwark of the Protestant faith, was as French as that of Versailles, for hundreds of French adventurers, artists, architects, gardeners, cooks, painters, barbers, dancing masters, poets, actors, singers and men and women of all sorts were there to catch the crumbs that fell from the elector's table; and they made themselves very much at home. A lady visitor in writing to a friend told a story to illustrate the situation.

"I have been told at these Frenchmen think themselves so much at home," she said, "that there happened to be one day no less than a dozen dining at the same table with the duke One of them observing this, said to the duke: "My lord, this is really pleasant; there is no foreigner here but you."

Hanover is a very different place today, however, and the ugly old place where all fthese gayeties occurred is given up to silence, mold and decay.

FOUND NO TRACE OF ANDRE BALLOON

Rev. Father Turquetil of Reindeer Lake, Cannot Confirm Reports

Prince Albert, Sas., Feb. 9.—Rev. Father Turquetil, of Reindeen Lake, one of the famous missionaries of the far north, has reached Prince Albert after a journey which occupied 21 days till he reached the railway at Le Pas. An incident in his career is that he was the man who gave the world the strange story which about a year ago caused such a commotion all over the world. It was to the effect that while on a trip three hundred miles north of Reindeer Lake he had heard from natives that an enormous while ship had come down out of the clouds and that two men who were in it had been killed by Eskimos.

He had reported this story to Bishop Pascal at Prince Albert and the latter had told it to the newspapers in the east. The conclusion jumped at by the outside world was that it must be the ill-fated Andre balloon, and Father Turquetil had received many letters from all parts of Europe asking for particulars of the event.

Father Turquetil says that the stories which were printed at that time were much exaggerated and that he has been unable since to confirm by tangible proof the narrative which was first given him by some Indians who had been trading with the northern Eskimos. He states that this winter has been very severe in the north and that he had a most difficult journey out by dog train.

Father Tourquetil, who is one of the noted missionaries of the north, left the north end of Reindeer lake on January 23 after travelling through the severest weather the country has had in years. On some occasions the party had to camp because even the dogs were unable to stand the temperature. On the portage between the lakes his party met Indians and others, who were trapping and freighting, and in the majority of cases these people were suffering severely from frostbites. One night they were unable to sleep in camp on account of the cold, and had to start on at 2 o'clock in the morning. From Cap Lac La Brochet they had nine sleds, there being five men in the party. Only once during the trip from Reindeer lake to Pelican narrows did they see a building.

The father reported that he had been told that north of the Pas an old man and his son had perished from the cold, having started out improperly clad. The son died first and the father, after a relief party had arrived, was partially demented and is said to have fallen into a fire which he had started in a deserted cabin.

The missionary's party had to send their dogs back from the Pas to Beaver lake on account of the high price of fish in civilization. His party had fifteen dogs, and as he intends to stay in the Prince Albert district for a month it was found more profitable to send the animals back to where their food could be secured at a reasonable figure.

It is almost three years since Father Tourquetil has been to civilization, and on his arrival here he learned of the newspaper comments which had been given his story of the rumored discovery of the Andre balloon, when Bishop Pascal of Prince Albert had returned from an official visit to Reindeer lake and had given out the story.

Father Tourquetil states that the band of Chippewayans at Reindeer Lake are dying off very rapidly, the main complaint being a form of tuberculosis which seems to attack their digestive organs. This he attributes to their attempt to harmonize the customs of civilization, with their former primitive modes of life. He has a church at Reindeer Lake, where occassionally, during the season, when the Indians are back from their hunting trips, his congregation numbers 350.

Reindeer Lake, as it is near the border of the great barren land, gave the missionary great opportunity of observing the migration of the caribou. On an occasion when he made a 300-mile journey to the north, he saw not thousands, but millions of these caribou which required more than a month to pass a given point.

Twice as the bus slowly wended its way up the steep Cumberland Gap, the door at the rear opened and slammed. At first those inside paid little heed; but the third time they demanded to know why they should be disturbed in this fashion.

"Whist," cautioned the driver; "dean't spake so loud; she'll overhear us."

"Who?"

"The mare. Spake low! Shure Oi'm desavin' th' crayture! Every toime she 'ears th' door close she thinks wan o' yez is gettin' down to walk up th' hill, an' that sort o' raises her spirits."

SATURDAY CLEARING SALE

A NOTEWORTHY merchandise event that belongs to good storekeeping, and fresh, seasonable merchandise. It's a far-reaching event that extends throughout every department. We are bringing forward for quick selling all the seasonable merchandise that should be sold in season, together with surplus stocks. Note the exceptionally heavy reductions in many lines that must be cleared.

Bargains in Leather and Hair Goods

In both these departments we are very careful to avoid anything in the way of "trashy" goods and being fully acquainted with the various methods used to "doctor" and imitate the genuine, you have the benefit of our experience, in avoiding this class of merchandise, coupled with very low prices tomorrow.

BEAUTIFUL HAND BAGS, moire lined, small change purse. Worth $1.25 and $1.50 for 85c

BLACK LEATHER HAND PURSE leather lined, medium size, strong frame, small change purse. Splendid value at $2.50 for $1.65

NATURAL HAIR SWITCHES in all shades of human hair, 32 inches long. Regular $15.00 for $12.00

HAIR BARRETTES of new designs in medium sizes. Regular 35c for 20c

FANCY HAT PINS, old silver mounted, assorted stones set in. Regular 35c and 50c. for 25c

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF HAT PINS, fancy or plain. Regular 25c. for 10c

(First Floor)

Sheets and Sheetings at Very Close Prices

8-4 SHEETING IN GOOD ENGLISH COTTON, full 72 inches wide. A splendid sheet for family use. Regular $3.50. Saturday, per pair $2.75

8-4 SHEETING of good strong Cotton, free from filling, will wash and wear well. Regular 40c., Saturday ... 30c

8-4 SHEETING. Same cotton as above, only in finer quality, free from filling. Regular 45c. Saturday ... 38c

HORROCKSES SHEETING manufactured by Horrockses Miller & Co., one of the oldest established cotton manufacturers in the world. This sheeting is full 72 inches wide, coming in a nice fine quality of English cotton, and will stand all kinds of wear, free from filling. Regular 55c., Saturday 45c

HORROCKSES SHEETING. Same as above, only in a finer quality. This sheeting was specially purchased for our customers and is a lovely cotoon. Every woman should take advantage of this offer. Regular 65c. Saturday 55c

First Floor)

$3.50 and $5.50 for $2.75

A Sample Lot of Children's High Class Dresses

Made by Best & Co. of New York, and other makers of fine goods; 150 dresses in the lot, all different, in sizes from 3 to 12 years. Muslins, linens, lawns and ginghams.

One or two descriptions:

DAINTY FINE WHITE REPP DRESS, waist part is crimmed with insertions of fine embroidery and bands of tucking down front, sleeves being finished with pink French knots. Skirt has panel with side plaits; size 4 years. Sale $2.75

VERY FINE BLUE LINEN BUSTER BROWN SUIT, with sailor collar and tie having button-hole edging in white. Inside vest with anchor finishes the suit and gives the right effect; 3 year size. Regular $3.50 to $5.50, sale $2.75

SHEPHERD PLAID GINGHAM BUSTER SUIT, regulation sailor collar, tie and belt trimmed with rows of white braid and ornamented with red shields and anchor on vest and sleeves; 4 year size. Sale $2.75

FINE WHITE REPP DRESS with plaited skirt; waist is made with Gibson plait over shoulder and crimmed with broad band of blue repp down front, around sleeves, neck and waist; 12 year size. Regular $5.00 Sale $2.75

(Second Floor)

Carpet Section Second Floor

A sale of Quality Goods—no room to give lengthy descriptions, but inspection will give immediate satisfaction, we are assured, and please note the prices.

RED BORDERED MATS, Regular 50c., Saturday 35c

A SMART SERVICEABLE MAT in mottled heavy tapestry. Regular $2.25, Saturday $1.75

HEAVY COCOA MAT, all sizes and prices. Specially reduced for Sale.

12 PAIRS ONLY "PORTIER CURTAINS," newest material, oriental coloring. Must be sold. Regular $3.50 Saturday 2.75

1000 YARDS FLOOR OIL CLOTH, all widths. To make room for spring deliveries we offer these at per yard... 30c

STYLE BOOK FREE

10c THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS 15c

$14.50 Is Our Clearance Price Tomorrow on 300 Suits and Overcoats

Formerly Priced $18.00, $20.00 & $22.50



ALL GOOD CLOTHING—THE KIND THAT WILL ESPECIALLY APPEAL TO ALL MEN AND YOUTHS, NO MATTER HOW PARTICULAR THEY MAY BE ABOUT THEIR DRESS. THIS IS A BEFORE-SPRING ROUND-UP OF ALL OF OUR BETTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR MEN AND YOUTHS. AND THE LOW PRICES INDICATE HOW DETERMINED WE ARE VALUES TO $20.00

TO SELL THESE GARMENTS QUICKLY. THESE ARE MEDIUM AND WINTER WEIGHT OVERCOATS AND SUITS IN ALL SIZES FOR MEN AND YOUTHS

The Overcoats are in popular winter materials; also a limited number in spring weights.

The Suits are in fancy worsteds and tweeds. Correct styles in desirable patterns and colors. VALUES $18 TO $22.50

(First Floor)

7 Pair Socks $1.00

We have had so many inquiries for these Socks, popularly priced last Saturday, that we have decided to give the men and youths another opportunity. Come early, as prompt clearance is expected. Note other values equally important.

Pure Wool Socks, heavy gray. Regular 25c, Saturday, ... 7 Pr. for $1.00

MEN'S WHITE PLEATED SHIRTS, linen fronts, colored piping, coat style and cuff attached, all sizes. Regular $2.25. Saturday $1.75

4 PLY LINEN COLLARS, any style, all sizes; W. G. & R. make. Regular 20c. Saturday ..... 2 for 25c

4 IN-HAND TIES in the newest shades and shapes. Regular 65c and 75c, Saturday 40c

BLACK DERBY HATS, best of English and American makes. Regular $3.00, Saturday $1.95

SOFT FELT HATS in assorted colors and sizes, new shapes; worth $2.50 and $3.00, Saturday $1.95

(First Floor)

A Clearing Out of Cloth Coats

Prices Were $22.50 to $30 Now $14.95



LONG MEDIUM WEIGHT CLOTH COATS IN TWEEDS, CHEVIOT, SERGE AND SAN TOY CLOTH, suitable when weather gets milder and you take off the fur or fur-lined coat. These are all the latest New York models in shades of blue, black, brown, green, tan, all sizes. One is a long brown coat of cheviot serge showing perfect pillored lines, shawl collar in silk velvet, same shade as cloth. Sale $14.95

GIRL'S BROADCLOTH COATS $16.50 FOR $9.95

Young girls's Broadcloth coat in blue and green checks, military collar buttoned at side, very smart and stylish. Regular $16.50 for $9.95

JUST IN FROM NEW YORK—A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT OF LADIES' SUITS $30 for $14.95

In wide wale serge, cheviot serge and hard finished mannish cloth, perfect fit and finish, lined in best skinner satin. Skirt is plain panel back, some having inverted plait at side while others have straps and buttons; all sizes. Regular $30.00 for $14.95

(Second Floor)

New Dress Goods

The Demand for "Quality" as well as for "Something New" is fully met with in our Dress Goods and Silk departments. "All goods selected with greatest care, giving you best obtainable quality coupled with reasonable prices.

Note the arrival (22 this early time) of the new Pongee and Raw Silks for Spring.

FINE WELL FINISHED PONGEE AND RAW SILKS in the very best of dyes. Extra heavy qualities with a splendid lustrous finish. Smooth and perfectly free from knots usually found in the raw silks. Shades of cream, black, coffee, wisteria mauve, myrtle, rose, iris, navy, rodden green, all shades of blue and brown, greys, pale pinks, etc. A good broad selection, full 27 inches wide, per yard 85c

NATURAL PONGEES—The raw silk in its natural color: Good weight; 27 inches wide; per yard 50c

Finer quality; 34 inches wide; per yard 75c

Higher grade; 36 inches wide; per yard $1.00

FINE WELL FINISHED DRESS PANAMAS 40 inches wide in good shades of rose, navy, myrtle, burgundy, tan and wine. A dress cloth we intend making a special feature of in this department. Excellent value and new arrivals, per yard 50c

5 ONLY NOVELTY DRESS PATTERNS FOR SATURDAY at cost prices. 4 heavy basket weave and rattan suitings in shades of plum, wine and copenhagen. Importations of highest grade. Regular $2.50; Saturday $1.59

1 ONLY DIAGONAL CHEVIOT in a good shade of green. An exclusive dress pattern of 7 yards. Regular $1.50, Saturday 85c

WATCH FOR ARRIVALS OF NEW SUITING BROADCLOTHS FOR SPRING

(First Floor)

Reductions on Razor Strops

These are genuine first grade goods and at the original prices were marked low. Therefore if you require a thorough good strop at first cost visit this department on Saturday.

RAZOR STROPS:—

Regular $1.00; Saturday 80c

Regular $1.25; Saturday 90c

Regular $1.35; Saturday $1.00

Regular $1.50; Saturday $1.10

Regular $1.75; Saturday $1.30

25c FURNITURE POLISH, to clear 10c

"Cowl" Brand Furniture Polish, Regular 25c per bottle, Saturday 10c

P.S.—Some ideas will be found here in labor saving devices for the kitchen. A large table of 5c and 10c articles devoted to this class of goods.

(Basement—Take Elevator)

Groceries

In this department the question of quality is of paramount importance and this combined with freshness and low prices, is the cause for our ever increasing business here and consequently improved service.

Specials tomorrow:

Aunt Jemima's Pan Cake Flour ..... 2 for 35c

Jelly Powders, all flavors ..... 4 for 25c

Holland Rusks, in packages 10c

Corn Flakes, ... 2 for 25c

Puffed Wheat ..... 2 for 25c

Puffed Rice ..... 2 for 25c

Maple Syrup in quart bottles 45c

(First Floor)

Dependable Shoe Offerings

A very comprehensive list of high quality footwear, substantially reduced to lighten our somewhat heavy stock.

TWO FINE LADIES' PATENT COLT BLUCHERS, mat kid tops, Goodyear welt. Regular $3.50, Saturday $2.90

ONE LINE LADIES' PATENT COLT BLUCHERS, mat kid top, common sense last. Regular $3.50. Saturday 2.35

LADIES' DONCOLA KID BLUCHER with mat kid top and patent tips. Regular $2.85. Saturday 2.15

25 PER CENT. OFF WINTER GOODS

ALL MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' FELTS AND WARM LINED SHOES AND SLIPPERS AT 25 PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES

MEN'S SPECIAL WINTER CALF VISCOLISED weather proof shoe. Goodyear welt, bench made blucher. Regular $5.50. Saturday 4.25

MEN'S BOX AND VELOUR CALF BLUCHERS, some are kid lined, all Goodyear welt and bench made. Values $4.50 to $5.00, Saturday $3.75

BOYS' WINTER CALF BLUCHER, Goodyear welt, bench made, weather proof, sizes 1 to 5. Regular $3.50 Saturday $2.65

(First Floor)

STYLE QUALITY

THE Acme COMPANY LIMITED

DEPARTMENT STORES

PHONE EXCHANGE 1121

CIVILITY DISPATCH



ADVERTISING RATES:
—CONDENSED—

25 Words one insertion	25c
25 Words three insertions	35c
25 Words one week	50c
25 Words one month	$2.00

Extra words at same rate. No ad. accepted for less than 25c.

These rates apply to ads such as Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Board Wanted, Room Wanted, House to Rent, Houses for Sale, Articles for Sale.

SITS VACANT

WANTED—FOUR YOUNG MEN TO LIST city property and to sell lots in our subdivision to Alta. Also to sell five-acre tracts adjoining Alta. Salary and commission to the right men. Apply Davis & Jackson, 68 Jasper E. 52

ALBERTA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 328 Jasper Ave. East. Phone 4517. Give us your orders and we will supply you. See us when you want work. Only Ruthenian office in the city.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE TO list their close-in property with us for a quick turnover. Apply Davis & Jackson, 68 Jasper Ave. E. 52

VIOLETT AND MILBURN—EMPLOYMENT Bureau. Wanted, teamsters, bushmen, tiemen, cantinook men, cooks, wiaresses, dishwashers, chambermaids, etc. 766 First St. Telephone 4134. Opposite Royal George Hotel.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO TAKE charge of clerical work of office. Must be a stenographer and come well recommended. Apply Davis & Jackson, 68 Jasper East. 52

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY —Work of all kinds for all kinds of men. Contractors' help a specialty. Trunks and baggage stored at moderate rates. 452 First Street. Telephone 1346.

WANTED TO BUY

FEED AND SALE STABLE—HAVING purchased the business known as the Queens Ave. Horse Exchange, we are prepared to buy, sell or exchange any class of horses. Also do a general feed business. Special attention given to the transit trade.
Queens Avenue Horse Exchange
J. A. Connell. T. M. Brown.
419 Queens Ave.
f 2no-n-16

TO RENT

TO RENT—COTTAGE IN WEST END, warm building, five rooms, rent $10 per month. Apply Killen & Gilbert, 557 First St.

TO RENT—STORE WEST END, GROWing locality, comfortable building, splendid opening for grocery, family trade, rent $20 per month. Apply Killen & Gilbert, 557 First St.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—HANGY TEAM OF BAY DRIVers, ages 6 and 7, also buggy, cutter and harness. Cheap for cash, 324 Jasper E. Phone 2083.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON RYDER ST. CLOSE to Packing plant, must sell at once; will take $100 less than the market value. See the owner, 476 Thirteenth St. Phone 2726. f 8.

FOR SALE—THE BEST DRY SPRUCE and poplar wood. L. L. Dupiesis, corner Third and Athabasca. Best quality. Phone 2158.

POOL AND BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING Alley and Supplies, Barber fixtures and Show Cases always on hand. Scott Bros., 236 Jasper west.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS IN HEMPRIGGS—six of them facing St. Albert trail, close to Westminster, only $150 each. These lots are south of Alberta Ave., close to Hemprigg's. Why go miles out and buy at the same price. These are offered for a few days at this price and the lots are 45x140 feet.
APPLY DUCEY,
Phone 4455. 818 Namayo Ave.

MUSIC

MISS BEATRICE CRAWFORD, TEACHER OF piano and accompanist. Studio: Alberta College, or phone 2267.

PHYSICIANS

A. R. MUNROE, M.D.C.M. (McGILL)—Physician and Surgeon.
Office: 259 Jasper West.
Residence: 15 McDougall Court.
Office phone: 4561.
House phone: 4410.

WATCH REPAIRING

D. LONDOW, EXPERT WATCHMAKER, Jeweler, and graduate optician. All work guaranteed. 633 First St.

CLEANING & DYEING

THE EDMONTON CLEANING AND DYEING Works. Dry cleaning, steam cleaning, dyeing. Office and works 232 Surrie Et. Phone 1749.

BLUE PRINTING

THE PHELPS COMPANY BLUE PRINTING, general drafting and map mounting done by experts. Phone 1951. 631 First St.

VIAVI

VIAVI—OFFICE 1038 SYNDICATE AVE. Office hours 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4. Phone 2270. Mrs. J. W. Howard, manager.

TURKISH BATHS

WAKE FROM THE NIGHTMARE SLUMbers and go to 420 Namayo Ave. and get a bath and massage that will refresh you and make an active brain which will fit you for legitimate business. Madam de Tro, 420 Namayo. Phone 2634.

OSTEOPATHY

D. C. BLINN—OSTEOPATH, TREATS successfully all curable diseases. No drugs used. 845 Jasper Ave. West. Hours: 9 to 1 and 6 to 9 p.m. Phone 4532.

UNDERTAKERS

ANDREWS & SONS—524 NAMAYO AVE., Edmonton, Alta. Phone 163 for Ambulance Service.

SURVEYORS

H. L. SEYMOUR—DOMINION LAND SURveyor, Civil Engineer, 205 Windsor Block. Phone 2413.

AUDITORS

NASH & SOARS
Auditors, Assignees, Liquidators and Appraisers.
203-4-5 Windsor Block.

ANDREW H. ALLAN—AUDITOR, ACcountant and Assignee, Receiver, Trustee, Adjustor, Liquidator, A commissioner for taking oaths. An official auditor for Alberta. Room 33 Gariepy block, Edmonton. Phone 4432.

SCRIP

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP—J. C. BIGGS & Co., 2 Windsor Block, phone 2361.

SCRIP FOR SALE—We SELL SOUTH African scrip. Prompt delivery. Full information about land open for location. Supply always on hand. Hegler and Butcliffe, 374 Jasper east, phone 4178 or 4038. —1-f-83.

LEGAL CARDS

RUTHERFORD, JAMIESON & GRANT, Barristers, solicitors, notaries. Hon. A. C. Rutherford, K. C. Jamieson, Chas. H. Grant, Edmonton. McDougal Court. Phone 4443. Strathcona, Imp. Bank Bldg. Phone 3492.

GARIEPY & LANDRY—BARRISTERS, Advocates, Notaries, Offices, Gariepy Block, Edmonton. Expert collection department. Money to loan. Wilfrid Gariepy, Hector L. Landry.

DAWSON, HYNDMAN & HYNDMAN—Advocates, Notaries, etc., Edmonton, Alta Money to loan on real estate. Office, McDougall Blk. H. J. Dawson, J. D. Hyndman, H. H. Hyndman.

LAVELL & ALLISON—BARRISTERS, Etc. Bank of Commerce Chambers, Strathcona, Alta. John R. Lavell, W. B. Allison, N. E. Wilson.

EMERY, NEWELL, FORD, BOLTON & MOUNT, Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., Edmonton, Alta. E. C. Emery, C. F. Newell, Frank Fort, K.C., S. E. Bolton, G. B. F. Mount. Offices: Canada Permanent Bldg., McDougall Avenue.

ROBERTSON, DICKSON & MACDONALD —Barristers and Solicitors, Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan. Office: 13 Jasper Ave. East. Money to Loan. H. H. Robertson, S. A. Dickson and T. M. Macdonald.

E. B. EDWARDS, K.C.—BARRISTER AND Solicitor. Norwood Block, Edmonton.

SHORT, CROSS, BIGGAR & COWAN—Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Offices: Merchants Bank Bldg. Money to loan. Wm. Short, K.C., Hon. C. W. Cross, O. M. Biggar, Hector Cowan.

SHORT, WOODS, BIGGAR & COLLISSON —Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Merchants Bank Building, Edmonton. Wm. Short, K.C., H. A. Woods, K.C., O. M. Biggar, J. T. J. Collisson.

H. A. DICKEY—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary Public. Room 104, Windsor Block, Edmonton, Alta. Phone 2320.

E. S. McQUAID, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary. Office Gariepy block, 124 McDougall Ave. Phone 4224. Edmonton, Alta. Money to loan.

OPTOMETRIST

MRS. MEADOWS, OPTOMETRIST, 131 Jasper west, over Johnston and Hubbs' jewelry store.

BUSINESS CARDS

I HAVE APPLICATION FROM THE OLD Country of competent house-keeper who desires a prepaid passage to a situation in Edmonton. Who wants one?

MRS. MOSHER'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU for women and girls, 617 Namayo Ave. Conscientious and careful attention guaranteed every applicant. Phone 4327. 47—500

THE NAMAYO TRADING CO., AUCTIONeers, 341 Namayo Ave. Phone 1028; furniture sales a specialty.

DISTRIBUTORS, LIMITED, MANUFACTURers' agents, commission merchants, warehousemen; consignments solicited and prompt returns made. P. O. Drawer 1805, Edmonton, Alta. Telephone 1528. 755 Fourth St. Track connections with all railroads.

OUTFITTERS—DAVIES CO., CAMP OUtfiters, outdoor purveyors, complete outfits and supplies for surveyors, sportsmen, prospectors, miners, lumbermen and others leading an outdoor life; tarpaulins and tents made to order. 52 McDougall Ave., south of Jasper.

ST. GEO. JELLETT—REGISTRAR BIRTHS, marriages and deaths; phone 1561, 344 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Agent for "Royal," "Quebec" and "Commercial Union" fire insurance companies. Canada Accident company.

WESTERN CARTAGE CO., 786 FOURTH St., phone 1528. Furniture, pianos, safes and freight of all kinds handled by efficient and responsible men; light express delivery work.

TRANSFER

NAMAYO EXPRESS AND TRANSFER — Meets all trains. Orders taken at 336 Namayo avenue. Phone 4234.

STANDARD EXPRESS COMPANY, 636 First street. Telephone 1516. Express, baggage and freight. All kinds of teaming. Employment office in connection. Help supplied on short notice.

THE WISMER EXPRESS AND TRANSFER, 650 First St. Telephone 1346. A. Adams, Prop.

REAL ESTATE

STRATHCONA INVESTMENT CO.
Headquarters for Farms
236 Whyte Ave. E. Strathcona
Phone 3017. Res. Phone 3208

BEAUTIFUL FARM ON LAKE, 203 ACRES on one of the finest lakes of Alberta. Nearly one mile lake frontage. Beach and bottom of lake white sand. At fishing, boating and duck shooting. Lake is large, being several miles square. The land is all fenced, 85 acres cultivated, buildings. Price per acre $10. Terms. Will sell half. A good proposition to subdivide for summer homes. Railroad will be 1 1-2 miles.

A GOOD PROPOSITION FOR THE SPECUlator, or the man who wants a mixed farm. 320 acres, half open, balance mostly light brush, some timber, nearly all tillable. Soil A1; will be one mile from railroad, within easy 3 hours drive from Edmonton. Price $8 per acre; $1300 cash; balance to suit.

640 ACRES, SPLENDID LARGE FRAME house, extra good water, fine creek on place, more than half open land, 3 hours drive from Edmonton. Soil is extra good. You can't equal this proposition. Price $14.50 per acre; good terms.

160 ACRES, 12 MILES FROM EDMONTON. A good investment, $8 per acre, $350 cash; balance very easy.

STRATHCONA CITY PROPERTY IS GOOD buying. Look into these: Half block, 18 lots, price $1000 for the bunch. Block 36 lots on Whyte avenue, $2,600; 2 lots Whyte avenue, $800 each. Choice corner, Garneau, 2 lots $900 each; 3 more lots Garneau, $4,500 for the 3.

STRATHCONA INVESTMENT CO.
236 Whyte Ave. East. Strathcona.

J. J. TULL, REAL ESTATE.
Phone 2073. 430 Namayo Ave.

SIX ROOMED HOUSE, MODERN ON SEVenth street, nearly new, for $3,100 and terms.

SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE, MODERN EXcept furnace on Isabella street, for $2650. $800 cash, balance $35 per month. This is a great bargain.

QUARTER SECTION OF LAND 14½ miles from station on Grand Trunk and about 80 miles from Edmonton for $1,200.00 or will exchange for city property and will pay difference if necessary.

TWO LOTS NEAR NORWOOD SCHOOL for $400 each.

ONE LOT ON SYNDICATE AVENUE NEAR Jasper for $1100.

J. J. TULL
Real Estate
Phone 2073 430 Namayo Avenue

M. RUNNALLS & CO.
Real Estate Brokers.
140 Jasper West, Edmonton, Alta.

FIRST STREET—LOT ON FIRST STREET, just north of market. Price $8,500; also one at $10,000.

25 FEET, JUST NORTH OF MARKET, ON First street. Price $5,000.

50 FEET ON FIRST STREET, IN BLOCK 1, H.B.R. opposite new market. Price $20,000.

GROAT ESTATE—LOT IN BLOCK 33. Groat. Price $1,550.

GROAT ESTATE—CORNER LOT IN BLOCK 33. Price $1,700.

GROAT ESTATE—DOUBLE CORNER IN Block 48. Price $1,500.

GROAT ESTATE—LOT IN BLOCK 90. Price $1,800.

A FEW LOTS IN BLOCK SIX, GROAT Estate. Price $425.

INGLEWOOD—DOUBLE CORNER IN Block 60. Price $1,800.on terms.

INGLEWOOD—LOT IN BLOCK 45, PRICE $475.

SEA TALES THAT SURPASS FICTION

STRANGE RESCUE MADE BY THE UNITED STATES CRUISER MINNEAPOLIS—STORY OF MEN WHO WERE ISOLATED FOR SIX MONTHS

As remarkable as any tales that the commander, was hurrying to Havfave come from any novelists or ro- vana at top speed one September mancers of the sea are some of the night four years ago. A revolt was true stories that have been a brief imminent in Cuba and the big war- part of the day's news in the last few ship carried 400 marines in addition years. By masters of sea- to her crew. She was two days out masters of merchandising and by life from Philadelphia. The life lines were savers that patrol the coast these stretched over the deck for there was plain stories of fact outrival any of a heavy swell on the sea and the pon- the fiction of Clarke Russell, of Feni- derous vessel was bursting through more Cooper, Defoe or Robert the great waves and the decks were Louis Stevenson. Among the most flooded almost continuously. The thrilling of these is the simple, un- night was warm and the skies clear, adorned story of Captain Bradley A. for a culture that had swept the ocean Fiske of the United States navy, by the southward a few days before which is printed in a recent issue of had passed to the eastward, bound for the United States naval institute pro- the coast of Africa.

ceedings. It is a narrative of the res- The sergeant of the guard and the cue of a Swede, who, waterless, food- chief carpenter's mate were standing less and sleepless, tossed for three by the port rail of the superstructure days on two planks in the open ocean. deck about half way forward. There

The United States steamship Min- was no sound about the ship except neapolis, of which Captain Fiske was the dull, ceaseless throb of the en-

NOTICE, FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Take notice that there will be sold by public auction at Stimel's Auction Market on Queen's Ave., city of Edmonton, Alta., on Tuesday the 14th day of February 1911, at two o'clock in the afternoon, under the livery stable keepers ordinance, one black horse, owner Mr. Roubin, to satisfy a debt for keep of said horse since June 10th, 1910. The amount being due on date of sale is $72.00.
(Signed.) J. O. CONNELL,
419 Queens Ave.

BUSINESS CHANCES

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gines far below them. Suddenly the sergeant of the guard jumped. "Did you hear that?" he asked.

'No. What was it?" the carpenter's mate replied.

"Some one cried 'Help!'," he said. Just as the sergeant finished speaking both men heard a faint, "Oh God!" Then they raised the cry "Man overboard!" and in a few minutes all was commotion.

The "elp!" cry the sergeant had hear seemed to come from well forward on the port side. The "Oh, God!" cry that the two men had heard seemed to come 200 feet further back. The second one was not so loud.

At the first announcement from the sergeant of the guard the officer of the deck put the helm hard a-port and Captain Fiske was summoned. The captain jumped out of bed, and hurried up to the quarter deck in his pajamas, only stopping to put on his gold-braided cap, so that the crew might identify him. There was hurried question and answer. No one was able to tell anything more about the alarm than that it had been given by the sergeant of the guard! The captain as soon as he could have the crew mustered at quarters, was surprised to find every man accounted for. This put a new complexion on matters. It was a serious thing to halt a warship speeding on a special mission, and if a player of jokes or mischief-maker was the cause of it there would be trouble. The captain went to the bridge and began a hasty investigation. He questioned the officer of the deck and then he had the sergeant of guard and the carpenter's mate brought before him. Their stories were simple and impressive, and the captain did not doubt them, but the question was as to whether they had been deceived. There was reason to believe there was a ventriloquist on board, and even if the had none layed a trick on them, it was possible the men had imagined they heard the cry. Sailors are odd creatures, and are given to queer ideas.

While Captain Fiske hurriedly weighed the case in his mind the Minneapolis rose and dipped with the swell of the ocean. Should he go back and search the seas on the bare chance that the sergeant of the guard was not mistaken or should he hurry on to Cuba, as per directions. For half a minute he hesitated. Then he came to the decision. He ordered the warship back. Hastily he figured the position of the vessel and the probable direction of the castaway, if there should be one somewhere out on the ocean, whose call had been heard. Two lifeboats were lowered, and the searchlights were set to hunt the waters. The captain was none too sure of the wisdom of his action, and as minute followed minute, and the searchlight brought out nothing bu the greenish white water, he doubted more and more. eH had followed the impulse of humanity, not the dictates of experience and reason, when the ordered the ship back and he was beginning to regret. As he swept the water with his night glasses and as he directed the beams of the searchlight here, there and everywhere, his temper was sorely tried. Then, when it was close to midnight—nearly half an hour since the men had heard the cry—Lieutenant Commander Stanworth, who was standing by the captain, thought he saw something near the left side of the beam of the forward searchlight. Captain Fiske trained his glass in that direction, but could see nothing. Just then the searchlight moved a little to the left, and through his night glass the captain thought he saw a little white projection above the water. In a few minutes everybody on deck saw it too. As the ship came nearer and nearer to object seemed to be moving from right to left and back again, like a pendulum upside down. It was quite small and did not move with the undulations of the sea. It seemed that it must be either a man who was moving from side t side, or else something that was moved by some kind of an engine. The movement was perfectly regular.

"By George, sir," exclaimed Stanworth to the captain. 'I believe it's a man using a paddle. That is exactly the way his body would swing from right to left if he were in a little boat. But I don't see any boat, although the searchlight's on the thing full tile."

The two lifeboats were racing with all the vim and precision there was in them toward this moving object. One boat got a little ahead of the other, and soon the men on the ship saw something lifted into one of the boats. Then both boats swung around and headed back to the ship. When they came near enough a man was seen sitting in the stern sheets. The captain hailed the boat and asked if the man was badly hurt. The man himself replied in a queer voice that he was all right. The boat was hoisted level with the deck and the man was passed out and carried forward by two stout sailors, who brought him before the captain, beside whom the surgeon was standing.

The castaway was a man of middle size, with a short, brown beard. He apparently was about 35 years of age. He had on a shirt and a pair of trousers. His arms, his legs, and his chest were ripped and torn and terribly bruised, but he was able to stand. The men who were carrying him set him on this feet and, weak as he was, he straightened himself up and saluted. The first question the surgeon asked him was whether he had any contagious or infectious disease. The man answered "No, sir," and then the doctor felt his pulse and looked at his tongue. It seemed quite healthy except that it was swollen.

"How long have you been in the water?" said the surgeon.

"Nearly three days, sir,"

"How long since you've had any food?"

'Just three days ago tonight, sir."

"How long since you've had any water?"

"Some time,sir."

"Do you feel any special pain or distress in any part of your body?"

"Well, I'm pretty tired, but I'm all right," was the sturdy answer.

The man was carried below, and Captain Fiske says that he never will forget the feeling of admiration with which he looked upon the castaway. The man was so calm and self-possessed after passing through such an ordeal that it touched the captain's heart. "In my experience, I have never known his nerve to be equalled,' says the captain.

Then next day, after the man had rested, he told the captain his story. His name was George Olsen. He had been on the first mate of the schooner Twilight, bound from Charleston to some northern port. On onday they had been caught in the cyclone, but had managed to get some supper Monday night. About 6 o'clock Tuesday morning the schooner had been thrown on ther beam ends, so that her masts rested on the water. The masts almost immediately broke in two, and the schooner went bottom up. Olsen was thrown out violently into the sea, with a great deal of lumber with which the schooner was laden. This lumber was hurled about by the waves and probably killed the rest of the crew at the time. Olsen, bruised and bleeding, managed to get clear of the wreckage and to lay hold of two boards. e supported himself by putting his arms over them.

He remained in this position twenty-four hours. At the end of that time the violence of the sea had diminished. He then took the two boards and placed them in the form of a cross lashing them together with strips torn from his oilskin coat. He then sat astride of this cross and found a small piece of wood which he used as a paddle. He saw the smoke of several steamers, but could not make the people on board see him. Finally, on Thursday night, he saw the white, green and red lights of the Minneapolis coming toward him very fast. He said he knew he was going to be saved. He never had doubts on the subject. He paddled as hard as he could until he got directly in front of her. then, as she got very near, the paddled out just clear of her course and called for help with all the strength his poor swollen tongue and throat would permit. When he saw the Minneapolis stop and her searchlights begin to play he felt his sufferings were near an end.

"I'm very much obliged to you for saving me, captain," said Olsen in a cordial, but matter-of-fact tone to Captain Fiske, when the latter visited him in the sick bay. Olsen was grateful enough, but he and the captain were both in the same grade, and it was all in a day's work to both of them.

"I'm very glad to have saved you, we sailors have to do these things for each other now and then," responded Captain Fiske, as he shook hands with him. The men of the Minneapolis made up a purse for this waif of the sea and a month after his rescue Olsen was on the ocean again.

A castaway of the savage world of the Arctic a few years ago had more prolonged agony than Olsen, but facing day a whaler was clearing through ed death no less bravely. One rear- the drift ice off Cape Navarin on the Siberian coast, inside the Arctic circle. There were two ice pilots in the crow's nest, a third in the bowsprit, and all the crew on deck ready to wear or tack the ship at an instant notice. The captain made out a thin column of smoke at a point on the barren Siberian short, and through his glass saw a waving signal. He fancied too, that he could see a man running frantically back and forth waving his arms.

"Castaway." remarked the captain laconically. But the ship was in imminent danger and there was no possible way of reaching the shore. In another moment the peril of the ice had blotted out for the time being all memroy of the helpless human being on the bleak shore far away.

Some months later this ship was at anchor in the Behring sea. One of the natives who came out in kyaks to trade tendered a skin-covered packet with much ceremony and demanded tobacco in exchange. Inside was a square willow board with letters rudely carved which said:

"1887. J.B. V. Bk. Nap. Tobacco give. S. w. c. Nap. M. 10. Help come."

This was deciphered to mean that the bark Napoleon was wrecked ten miles southwest of Cape Haavarin, and that the castaway had delivered the piece of wood to a native promising, as the words indicated, that the bearer would receive tobacco in exchange. "J. B. V.," turned out to be James B. Vincent, of Edgartown, Mass. the ice-pilot of the ill-fated bark. He was the sole survivor of the wreck, and would have perished miserably on the icebound coast if the whalers had not notified the revenue cutter Bear, which patrolled Behring Sea. The Bear rescued Vincent after he had been nearly six months in daily peril of death from starvation and exposure.

Some years ago a midwinter storm strewed the Atlantic seaboard with wrecks. Along the Lond island shore there weer many. The temperature was 12 degrees below zero, and the wind blowing seveny miles an hour when the Louis V. Place out of Balinnore, with a load of coal, and a spent , half frozen crew, was flung on the outer bar off Lone Hill. The life-savers came plunging through the storm, and in the mighty combers the boats were useless. A line was shot straight across the bow of the wrecked craft, but it hung there useless (for the crew seemed fast frozen to the ropes that lashed them to the rigging. A dense snow storm obscured the wreck for two hours, and the men ashore counted two men less among those aboard the wreck.

The next day was like the first, One lifeline after another was shot across the icy deck, but all to no avail. One by one the men dropped from the rigging like frozen apples into the sea. At the close of the second day there weer owo men left on the wreck. The one who showed signs of life had an indomitable soul. He never was quiet. Slowly and methodically he kept his arms swinging. e whipped with a rope the man next to him until he had lashed to a spar. When the mizzenmast seemed about to fall he got the mate down from their perch, shoved him to the mainmast. Once he clambered down with much pain and struggled with the lifeline until it slipped from his weak grasp.

These were the two castaways that were rescued in the fortieth hours. The helpless man died in the hospital; the other recovered quickly. All the sole survivor had to say was that the dead man was his "bunkie"—they were born in the same village, and always had sailwed together. He helped bury his mate, scrawled a letter home — and went to fount another fo-c'sle.

There are more sea stories to be picked up over at the Sailors' Snug harbor on Staten island than all the remancers have written. Captain Brown, for instance, who has dropped anchor here, tells one that matches in interest ,but not in horror, almost any ever penned. Down near Porto Rico on one of this voyages, the captain was buffeted in one heavy gale after another. At last there was a lull, and he went to bed. He was called at daylight because in the lofting was a bark in distress, union down. It took all day to beat up to her. Just as the rescuers came near the ocean rose on the crippled bark and she was gone. Where she had been there was only a patch of foam, and in it a man and a dog wer struggling. The man was rescued. e said what during the dempest every one but him had been swept overboard.

So soon as he was able he turned to with the rest of the crew. ore hurricanes came, and at last, one night, the masts and the boats of Captain Brown's ship were blown away as if they had been feathers. Then the boat went down. Singularly enough, the only ones who were saved were the captain, the castaway, and the dog. They floated on a raft for a day and a half, and finally were picked up and got into Hampton Roads not much the worse for wear. To the shipwrecked twice on one voyage is believed to be the record.

Captain Brown says he ought to have known better than to have started on this trip anyway, because the rats all left his ship and went ashore before she sailed.

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DR. NESBITT'S TROUBLES CAME BECAUSE HE COULDN'T SIT STILL

Even at $10,000 a Year He Couldn't do it—H.F.G. Recalls the Old Days in University Residence When Doctor Was Head of Klu Klux Klan

(By H. F. G. in Toronto Star).

In 1887 William Beattie Nesbitt was a senior about to leave the old University Residence when the person who writes this was a freshman coming in.

He was known in those days as Billy Nesbitt. It was years after, when he dedicated himself to politics and high finance, that he became Beattie Nesbitt, just as monks and nuns adopt a new name of bright promise when they take the vows. Perhaps he thought it would look better on a prospectus. At any rate, he cut out the "Billy." He was sociable enough without it, and he needed the Beattie in his business. As it was his object to play both ends from the middle, he shifted the emphasis where it belonged.

There never will be again such a phalanstery as the old University Residence which George Ross abolished. Your new ones are nothing but pale, respectable substitutes. It belonged to the age of rude forefathers. It was full of choice,prodigious spirits whose rule of life was that the rules of proctors and dons were made only to be broken. The place breathed mighty traditions of powers defied and authority set at naught. A favorite tale was that of the steward's cow, lifted by Hallowe'en magic to the top of the college tower, whence she was painfully lifted down again with block and tackle. Another was the Crimean cannon in Queen's Park, which certain rakehelly students had once caused to break the peace, much to the alarm of lawabiding citizens. A Residence which sported oaks, wore tattered gowns, kept whole cheeses on the table, and burned its great names into the mantel shelf with a poker, looked back wistfully on these deeds —appropriate college name for it—led all fallen on slack times when they could not be done again.

Nesbitt Chief of K. K. K.

In this atmosphere of rugged achievement William Beattie Nesbitt stood out with a paleolithic grandeur all his own. He was a daily supporter of the best traditions. Residence, recognising his merits, had given him the highest honor in its gift. It had made him Mufti in 1885, that is to say, chief of the K. K. K the university society "ad initiandos tirones," whose crest was a skull smoking a pipe and whose motto was "Ex fumo lucem dare." The annual office of Mufti was to Residence what Archon was to the Greeks or what Grand Master is to the McKinley L.O.L. No. 275. Thus training for his later triumphs with early did Beattie Nesbitt go into the lodges.

There never was any bigotry about Nesbitt. Anything he may have said otherwise was just fireworks for political purposes. When he was in Residence he occupied Room One, First House, along with another budding doctor, who was a Grit and a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Nesbitt and he got along better than twins. They were the two doctors in the world that never disagreed. Residence used to call them the lean and the fat of it, for Dr. McKeown was as thin then as Dr. Nesbitt was the other thing. Not that Nesbitt was what you might call fat. The years have lent a pleasing corpulence to Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, but the Billy Nesbitt of college days was just big boned, big bodied, husky, and all muscle. Stout's the word. He was the Hercules build—thick in the neck, broad in the chest and buttocks, and sturdy in the legs. He couldn't run fast, but he was a horse for strength, and he had no more feelings to hurt than an oak tree. So when they played rugby, the good, old-fashioned wrestle-in-the-mud game of the late eighties, they put him in the scrimmage, where he gave as good as he took. He had more hair on his head in those days, but it never forgot to curl, for that was the sanguineness in his nature.

Gargantuan Frolics.

He was proud of his strength and delighted in showing it off. He could lift a man, or, what is probably something lighter, a college graduate, with each hand. He could do the Indian club exercise with a pair of heavy arm chairs. He liked to break things that others couldn't break. There was more tear than wear on the furniture in the old Residence, and "breakage" was a big term in the monthly bills. In this matter of inevitable destruction Billy Nesbitt's battle—that's the highly appropriate college name for it—led all the rest. Chairs, doors, tables—these were only the small change of his prowess. In one of his Gargantuan frolics he moved an upright piano to a third storey window, and would have swung it over his head and hurled it into the quadrangle below—at least, he said he would—if he hadn't been coaxed to stop.

Like most strong men, he was even tempered. Although he would just as soon fight as eat, if the fight was a football match or something like that, he didn't go round looking for trouble personally. As a member of K Company, Q.O.R., he shouldered his musket and marched away to the wars Louis Riel stirred up. Billy Nesbitt got a year in arts and medicine for that, but his best reward was the fighting, the roughing it. That suited him. Fighting, not for fighting's sake, but for sizable purpose whether good or bad, has always been in Beattie Nesbitt's line.

He was as strong to bear as he was to do. One bitter January afternoon, 1887, somebody bet him he couldn't run once around the squad in his bare pelt. Although the thermometer said ten below, and the quad was waist high with snow, Nesbitt took the bet and did the thing, mother naked, not once only, but twice for good measure. He had a strong stomach, too. He ate sixteen eggs at one sitting—also on a bet—and he didn't act any too cocky after it at that. His strong stomach helped him in other ways, too. As a senior his place was at the head of one of the tables in the dining hall, where it was his custom to lecture the freshmen rather intimately on the origin of the food they were eating. His idea was to make the freshmen dislike their meals—which he sometimes did—but it never interfered with his own appetite. He ate hugely and did other things in proportion. He didn't object to the plain college fare, but he did want it good what there was to it. Once the bread was off color and he acted as boss of a K Company firing party, that led the guilty steward blindfolded into a ravine and peppered him with bread pellets until he promised to do better.

Somewhat Hard on Freshmen.

His sense of humor was of a broad, practical nature and somewhat hard on freshmen, whom it visited with mighty triumphs on the back and other such pleasantries. It was always of the slapstick sort. It never, as far as I can remember, leaned to refined comedy. Although Nesbitt took two courses together, arts and medicine, he was never so studious as to insult the Residence pose of acquiring such things by intuition rather than by plugging. Rather he indulged, every once in a while, in tremendous orgies of work, in which he drew in information as a boa constrictor draws in a sheep, and, like a boa constrictor, he would take long rests between. He learned a lot about men when he was at college, and as much as was necessary about books, which is, perhaps, the best liberal education for a cold outside world, where double scholarship men too often fade away into little parsons and schoolmasters. A scrape-through pass men generally has plenty of briskness left to keep in the spotlight.

Of course Billy Nesbitt took part, a big part, in college politics. He was, as always, very much bull in the china shop, and wanted to smash his way through. He was even more of a smasher in those days than he was afterwards. When he went into the big game, playing it "for the boys," he adopted the silk hat, just to prove that real friends of the people could wear it as well as the aristocrats of the Toronto Club, and, incidentally,to give shelter and a gloss to his fine schemes. But when he was at college he scorned disguises. He dressed the part, or, rather, undressed the part all the way through. As champion of the masses against the classes, he spurned clothes, often appearing without a collar or with his shirt unbuttoned to show the more manly undershirt beneath. He even did it in cold winter weather, relying on the high inner heat of his purpose to ward off pneumonia. The "Zeets" were the first of those sniffy Greek letter societies to invade Toronto University, and it was dollars to doughnuts that Billy Nesbitt would be dead set against it. He was. He never did like any sort of exclusiveness that didn't admit him. Billy Nesbitt was a leader of the Anti-Zeets, both because a man's a man for a' that and because the most votes were that way. Being a good sport and fond of rough play, he was also a leader in the hazers against the anti-hazers. Which argument he pursued through blood and wounds. They used to fight the matter out after the public debate in Convocation Hall. The hazers lay outside in wait to kidnap their victims. The battle would overflow for the corridor or to the campus. Sometimes a professor would get tangled in it—so much the worse for him. An excited oak stick could not be expected to respect his head, his nose, or his spectacles. In most, if not all, of these lusty skirmishes, Billy Nesbitt was in the forefront, giving and receiving bashes on the nose and bumps on the koko. He took the matter with him to a college banquet one night. Opposite him sat a high-browed, anti-hazing idealist, who afterwards became a fashionable clergyman in New York. Nesbitt glowered at the low cut vest and the shirt front as white as the white forehead that harbored such noble principles, then rage and a great earnestness for the cause seizing him, he launched a jelly mould at the enemy and spoiled his face and his shirt bosom at the same time.

Had No Real Power.

Beattie Nesbitt has kept more or less in the public eye since he left college in 1888. He didn't remain long enough in the practice of medicine and medical journalism to be forgotten. Always interested in ward politics he emerged into larger things about 1902 when he was elected to the legislature for North Toronto. Following his usual plan, of being everything all at once, he decided to become premier of Ontario, or at least minister of education in a Conservative government. He misjudged his strength, of course. He was, after all, a creature of the Orange Order, and couldn't get beyond it. He had no real power, and, although he might have been a big boss in an American city, where politicians plunder, he failed when he got up against the tremendous inertia of Toronto's respectability. His run for mayor showed that.

Most of Beattie Nesbitt's troubles have come about because he couldn't sit still. Even at ten thousand a year he couldn't do it, but cried out that he was getting too much money and too little work. Premier in suspense though he was, he couldn't remain safely buried, even with Peter Ryan, that Homeric quizzer He said he might remain if there was any chance of Peter Ryan joining McKinley Lodge, but otherwise the dust of the tomb made him sneeze and kept him from going to sleep. Besides, the deeds he was registering every day reminded him of the greater deeds he was leaving undone. As soon as his business interests recovered, as soon as the big heart that had begun to leak at the valves began to beat regularly once more, as soon as the fat, black cigar took its accustomed corner in his face again, Beattie Nesbitt and silk hat politics broke loose from their bondage. As soon as the boys knew he was out again they gathered at 71 Grosvenor street and presented him with a grandfather's clock, which has ticked worry ever since.

Didn't Find His Bearings.

Beattie Nesbitt had a big heart and generous impulses. He was not immoral, but unmoral. He never found his bearings as between right and wrong. He not only wanted a thing when he wanted it, but he wanted it any way he could get it. A certain high-minded gentleman was telling him his principles one day. "Well," commented Nesbitt, "all I can say is that you'll never get to parliament on those terms."

It is hard to believe that Beattie Nesbitt cannot be found. He and his silk hat could be identified almost anywhere. Sometimes the silk hat runs to cover, like a stricken deer. I: did that when he missed being mayor. But it shone again when hope returned. It may be hiding now until the sun comes out. The silk hat helped Dr. Beattie Nesbitt in more ways than one. It made him look like the rabbi, and that counted in The Ward. The police description says "Probably of Jewish extraction." That's where the police were wrong. If Dr. Beattie Nesbitt had ever had a drop of Jewish blood in his veins he would have been proud of it and worked it for all it was worth.

Dr. Nesbitt's Bank Story.

It wasn't so long since that Dr. Beattie Nesbitt was telling a story which may throw a sidelight on the Farmers Bank. Sambo had deposited ten dollars in a negro bank. Six months later he came back to see how it was getting along, when the negro manager said to him: "Six months ago? Why, you'se got nothin' comin' De interests's done eaten dat ten dollars up long ago!"

NOTABLE SAYINGS

Selections From Some of the Great Speeches of Recent Date in Britain

Sabbatarianism is dying, if not dead —Mr. George Henson.

Conscious sacrifice is the very law of love.—Mr. A. Howarth.

Wisdom and integrity are the poles of industrial life.—Mr. W. W. Blight.

Our school children are talked to death, and given no time to think.—Mr. A. Sharp.

Life has more in it than has ever yet been revealed, or realized.—Canon Scott-Holland.

Some of the best singing is to be found in the very worst neighborhoods.—Dr. Borland.

No leader ever existed worthy of the name but was a sublime optimist. —Dr. Walter R. Hawden.

Every Englishman, every man, who takes an interest in his country ought to be a politician.—Dr. Chevasse.

If the present laws of libel were not in existence many biographies would make very good reading.—Mr. Edmund Goss.

Co-partnership is quietly though slowly building up a type of character which will make a new era.—Mr. Henry Vivian.

In industrial life men are working up to such a high standard that the slightest failure must spell disaster. —Canon Wright.

There is no man so sure of himself that he can afford to say he could never learn anything from his neighbors.—Lord Derby.

There never was a time in history when ingenuity and capacity in boys and girls were so marked as to-day. —Mr. Will Crooks, M.P.

Men who are so afraid of doing foolish things that they lack the courage to attempt wise ones will never do much.—Lord Mayor of Norwich.

Society is divided into two classes— the men who do all the work of life, and those who find fault with it when it is done.—Sir Benjamin Johnson.

To so many people their holiday is not only not the best part of their lives, but it is not even so good as the rest of their lives.—Sir Edward Russell.

There is always room for the man who does not get tired, who does not watch the clock, who has imagination and ambition.—Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge.

It may be doubted whether any century has seen so extraordinary an advance in the comfort and wellbeing of the community as the last.—Bishop of Manchester.

We canot shut our eyes to the fact that great changes seem to be coming over every department of out national life—religious, social, and volitical.—Prebendary Moor.

B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the executive board of the Frisco System of Railroads, on one occasion, took to task a young man in his employ who had announced his intentions of marrying.

The youth in question was drawing a small salary, and Yoakum remonstrated with him on the ground that he could not afford to marry and that his wife would have to suffer great privations.

"Oh," said the young man, "I guess I've got as much right to starve a woman to death as any other man has."

Asthma Catarrh
WHOOPING COUGH CROUP
BRONCHITIS COUGHS COLDS

Vapo-Cresolene

ESTABLISHED 1879

A simple, safe and effective treatment for bronchial troubles, without doping the stomach with drugs. Used by mothers for thirty years. The air you breathe, makes breathing easy, soothes the sore throat, and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. Cresolene is invaluable to mothers of delicate children and a boon to sufferers from Asthma.

Send us postal for descriptive booklet. 210

ALL DRUGGISTS

Try Cresolene Anti-septic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat. They are simple, effective and antiseptic. Of your druggist or from us. 10c in stamps.

Vapo Cresolene Co.
Leeming-Miles Bldg.
MONTREAL



EMPIRE
NAVY CUT
Cigarettes
ALWAYS COOL AND SWEET



10¢ per Packet

It Grows Hair

HERE ARE FACTS WE WANT YOU TO PROVE AT OUR RISK

Marvelous as it may seem, Rexall "93" Hair Tonic has grown hair on heads that were once bald. Of course,in none of these casese were the hair roots dead, nor had the scalp taken on a glazed, shiny appearance.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic acts scientifically, destroying the germs which are usually responsible for baldness. It penetrates to the roots of the hair, stimulating and nourishing them. It is a most pleasant toilet necessity, is delicately perfumed, and will not gum or permanently stain the hair.

We want you to get a bottle of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic and use it as directed. If it does not relieve scalp irritation, remove dandruff, prevent the hair from falling out and promote an increased growth of hair, and in every way give entire satisfaction, simply come back and tell us, and without question or formality we will hand back to you every penny you paid us for it. Two sizes, 50c. and $1.00. Sold only at our store—The Rexall Store. A. Archibald.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Western
EXCURSIONS
Single Fare
PLUS $2.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP

From all stations in Ontario, Port Arthur and West, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to

Vancouver, Victoria and Westminster

Tickets on sale December 15, 16 and 17, 1910; January 20, 21, 22 and 23, and February 14, 15 and 16, 1911; good to return within three months from date of issue.

Apply to nearest C. P. Ry. Agent for full information.

CHOOSING A BUILDING SITE

The average layman, when asked for his opinion as to what furnishes the best building site for the foundation of a building, without the slightest hesitation, that nothing excels bed rock for that purpose. This erroneous belief has been fostered by tradition during the last two thousand years, the Biblical parable of the man who built his house upon a rock being familiar to all of us; but our modern builder condemns such a course.

In this twentieth century the cost of construction is the first item under consideration, and the expense of cutting a cellar in rock is only too well known. If there is much seepage of water near by it cannot penetrate the stratum of rock, but collects above it and gradually works through he cellar's walls, making the cellar damp and sometimes undermining the foundations. Frequently springs are uncovered while blasting through the rock, and the deflecting of these is necessarily very costly and always very difficult.

Made land, sand, and silt are obviously unsuitable as building foundations. Clay should also be avoided, for it colects water as does the rock, and its tendency to expand in wet or freezing weather often works havoc with masonry. The frozen clay adheres to the cellar walls and frequently causes dislocation when it expands.

The ideal building site is that upon a bed of gravel and slightly elevated above the surrounding land. Such a foundation is sufficiently stable for any purposes and possesses a perfect drainage.

Nat Wills though by no means so much a tramp off the stage as on, frequently makes a stab for material for his stunts in restaurants. On the road one day he tried to measure the intelligence of a waiter at a "beef-and-ery."

"Let me have a plate of intoxicated bull," he said.

It took the waiter just three-quarters of a minute to tumble, then he yelled into the kitchen:

"Plate of beef stew!"

Edward W. Winter wil shortly resign the presidency of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.

THE GIBRALTAR OF GERMANY

The Kaiser Has Been Doing Great Work on Heligoland of Late Years.

An account of the talk now of English spies, the German Government has decided to exclude the public from the central plateau of the island of Heligoland. The island, which is situated in the North sea, was ceded to Germany by England twenty years ago in exchange for Zanzibar, and has undergone a wonderful transformation. Vast sums have been spent in protecting it from the destructive assaults of the sea. Massive ramparts of granite, constructed at a cost of $5,000,000, confront the waves on the south-west. Three other great seawalls have been built, and in time practically the whole island will be encased in granite. In places where the porous red rock has been eaten away by the sea, the corrosion has been arrested by the wholesale use of cement. The waves have been robbed of their prey, and Heligoland, instead of disappearing altogether, as once seemed probable, has become a fortress which is comparable with Gibraltar. It is armed with the most powerful guns, contains huge stores of munitions of war, and is provisioned against a long siege. Its garrison is complete, and,should an enemy succeed in silencing its batteries,the difficulty of scaling the rock would be almost insuperable. There is to be a new harbor for torpedo boats and small craft, for which the sum of $7,500,000 has been voted.

The death of David B. Hill recalls this story: One warm evening in the summer of Hill's first term as governor, three newspaper men, having filled their stories in the Saratoga telegraph office, retired for a chat to Mark Cohn's store , where they were joined by a Spa guest, who told a story which included a conversation with the governor. The dialogue was punctuated with expressions like, "Dave, said I," "You don't say so, Dave," etc.

After the man had gone one of the correspondents asked:

"Mark, is that man a relative of Hill's?" and when he received a negative answer, he said:

"Then he's a liar—the man doesn't live who calls Hill 'Dave'."

Come Out with us to-morrow to

ALBERTA PARK

The Automobiling is Fine

IF YOU ARE NOT ACQUAINTED WITH THE ALBERTA PARK PROPERTY COME OUT WITH US AND LOOK IT OVER. OUR AUTOMOBILES HAVE BEEN BUSY ALL DAY TODAY BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TAKING PROSPECTIVE BUYERS OVER THE GROUND. SEVERAL BLOCKS WERE MARKED OFF AND THE NECESSITY OF AN EARLY CHOICE BECOMES MORE URGENT, IF YOU WOULD GET IN ON THE SELECT LOCATIONS. TOMORROW WE WILL BE PREPARED TO TAKE ANYONE WHO IS INTERESTED OUT AND SHOW THEM OVER THE GROUND. TELEPHONE 1850 AND THE MACHINE WILL CALL FOR YOU AT ANY TIME YOU MAY NAME.

It is Important

That You Inspect This Property At Once

IF YOU DELAY OR PUT OFF SOME OTHER PARTY MAY SECURE THE BLOCK YOU LIKE AND YOUR DELAY WILL COST YOU MONEY. THE TIME TO BUY IS NOT AFTER MANY OTHERS HAVE BOUGHT, BUT BEFORE.

Five Acre Blocks

$250 per Acre

AND UP

TERMS:

One-Quarter Cash; Balance, 6, 12 and 18 months.

York & McNamara

44 Jasper W. Phone 1850

Ask your own Broker About this Proposition

A WOMAN'S BACK.

Not One Woman In Twenty Has a Stong Back.

The kidneys are to blame nine times out of ten.

When the blood isn't properly filtered the poisons that ought to be carried off by the kidneys are sent back through the system, and it's hardly to be wondered that backaches and lame backs come to make life miserable.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all kidney troubles. They begin by expelling all the poisonous matter from the kidneys, and then heal the delicate membranes and make their action regular and natural.

Mrs. A. H. Hutton, Jr., McCreary, Man., writes:—"Two years ago last spring I had a very severe pain in the small of my back. When I would rise it seemed as if my back would break. My kidneys were very badly out of order, and I would have to get up three or four times during the night. I took one box of Doan's Kidney Pills and they effected a cure."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

If ordering direct specify "Doan's"

SELLS AUTOGRAPHS AND PAYS HIS FINE

Story Told by Diane De Paugy Formerly Actress, Now the Princess De Ghika

Paris, Feb. 7.—The secret ambition of many foreigners living in Paris—and I do not pretend to be better than the rest of them, is to meet one of the gay city's naughty beauties, so I need not say how happy I felt when I was introduced to Diane de Paugy, now Princess Georges de Ghika, at tea at the Chatham the other day, just before she went off to Algiers. There is nothing naughty about Diane now, in fact, she is very proper, since she became a princess, but she is not a bit less charming than before and certainly very beautiful. I never did understand how a Parisienne, who is decidedly on the wrong side of forty, manages to look every bit as young, as when she was twenty-five, and Diane de Paugy sometimes does not even look twenty-five. Her husband, who is at least fifteen years younger, looks much older than she does.

She was on the stage a few years ago, and she is irresistibly funny when she tells of her experiences. I remember just one story.

A young actor had the misfortune to displease the great man of the troupe, who kicked up a row and made the stage manager fine the offender. The culprit, hearing this, sent a note by his dresser to the star, telling him what he thought of his "cruel abuse of power." The star sent back a signed note, saying: "You deserve even more than you got." That was just what the young man wanted. In the first interval of the play next evening he rushed round to the front of the house, offered the autograph of the great actor for sale—it was bought for a good price by an admirer—and then the boy paid the fine and bought a new pair of shoes with the remainder.

The motto of the amateur actor, according to Seymour Hicks, is that "it is better to have a frost than never to have played at all."

On this subject he quotes a happy retort of Sir W. S. Gilbert's.

"What do you think of our amateur club?" said an enthusiast.

"I think they are not so much a club as a bundle of sticks," said the master of repartee.

A little boy was entertaining the minister the other day until his mother could complete her toilet. The minister, to make congenial conversation, inquired:

"Have you a dog?"

"Yes, sir; a dachshund." responded the lad.

"Where is he?" questioned the dominie, knowing the way to the boy's heart.

"Father sends him away for the winter. He says it takes him so long to go in and out of the door that he cools the whole house off."

Neil McLennan, of Rodney, has been acquitted on a perjury charge on equalification in connection with a local option vote.

A scrutiny of the ballots in the Hinchinbrooke township local option vote, which carried by 5, will be held February 9.

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $3 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

FADS AND FASHIONS

New York, February 4—Judging from appearances the fur season is at its height just now. Be the weather cold or mild, dry and clear or gloomy and raw, furs may be seen everywhere. Long enwrapping coats of real seal, musquash or electric seal, are seen on all sides, trimmed heavily around the hem with some contrasting fur, chinchilla, ermine, skunk or opossum, the shawl or Russian collar and cuffs of corresponding pelry.

Pelisses of sable, chinchilla or ermine, with broad turn-over collars of sibeline, are the most popular furs worn by fashionable women, who, moreover, indulge in magnificent mantles of tailless ermine, hemmed and ornamented with sable or seal, Labrador lynx and other fancy furs are made up into muffs or toques, while the ultra-smart and stylish broadtail coats, hemmed and trimmed with sable, skunk or chinchilla, according to the taste of the wearer, are the last words of distinguished fashion.

Russian pony coats are worn with collars of doeskin embroidered with silver and large tortoise-shell buttons. For dirty weather, these palatots de poulain Russe are certainly most useful if not supremely elegant. Countless broad skirts are seen, invariably bordered with fur of a contrasting color, not the least attractive being those of the soft grey moleskin lined with satin to match, and bordered with sealskin or baby bear, accompanied by voluminous muffs to match.

The new style mantle or manteaux are extremely fashionable just now. These mantles entirely cover the dress and have taken the place of the tailor-made costume for all dressy occasions. It is not to be inferred that the practical coat and skirt in velvet or cotine are no longer worn by the woman or girl who walks, but for all elegant purposes it must be admitted that the mantle has taken precedence, and thrown every other kind of toilet into the shade. For this reason "les petites robes" are so much in demand. Women require a number of these "little dresses" to vary the effect, as their mantles are either laid aside or left open at the fashionable tea meetings. These little dresses worn with the velvet or fur mantle, are so much prettier than the blouse and skirt that have formed the home dress of more than half the number of women in the civilized world for the last ten years.

Everywhere on gowns and coats and evening wraps and separate blouses and negligees the sailor collar is prevalent. It is the one new touch in neckwear this season. As a rule it is of generous proportions, sometimes reaching almost to the waist, and it may be of any color or fabric. Moreover, it may or may not match the rest of the costume. The sailor-collar effect may, of course, be only an apparent one. In this case the collar is simply stitched square applied on the blouse, and is used chiefly because it gives an appearance of height.

Fur millinery of every sort and kind is enjoying a wonderful popularity this season, and is worn with stoles and muffs to match, these hats in skunk and in fox, in ermine and in grey squirrel, have proved themselves equally comfortable and becoming. The furriers seem to have discovered some means, too, of making this kind of headgear comparatively light in weight, a great improvement on the state of things which prevailed only a year ago, when to wear a fur hat usually meant a bad headache for the wearer. Fortunately this is no longer the case, for one can procure nowadays soft caps in ermine and in moleskin, as well as quite a large toque in fox furs, which are as light as a feather and cozily warm into the bargain. They are so softly mounted too, that they can be folded and draped to the shape of the head, almost as easily as if they were made of velvet, and in this way a deft touch here and there may often make all the difference between a final effect which is chic and striking, or merely commonplace. Contrasts of brilliant colors are sometimes introduced very successfully on these fur toques in the shape of a bunch of bright purple violets perhaps, or an emerald-green ostrich feather on a gray squirrel cap, or a large flower in orange velvet on a moleskin background.

In the case of the hats made in skunk and in black fox, Louis XV. bows are being used for trimming, carried out in metallic trimming or ribbon. The smartest new toques are very soft; in the hand they appear shapeless, on the head they follow every line of the head. Brim and crown are the same height, but of different materials. A velvet crown, encircled with a band of old gold or jewelled passementerie and with a very full aigrette, either white or black. This model is copied in an endless variety of colors and fabrics and is one of the most deservedly popular of the season. Aigrettes and feathers of all descriptions are not placed as high as was the fashion last year, and the trimming is more toward the back than the front of the hat.

Almost without exception the fashionable hat is worn well down over the head, the head size being made large enough to permit of this. Should it prove unbecoming in those circumstances, then a halo or a band can be worn in addition but only when the hat is otherwise unbecoming. Apparently the aim of the present fashion is to cover up as much of the hair as possible, but as this is singularly trying to the majority of women, something has to be done to mitigate the trouble, and the brim of the hat is rolled up or turned back at one side far enough to throw out sufficient hair to soften the features more becomingly. The brims of the large hats extend out at the back, but the line they give is not ugly, provided the hat at the side be becoming.

High crowned turbans and full crowned bonnet shapes hobnob with big picture hats. Styles in these show great variety. The flower and velvet combinations are the richest and most effective for early spring wear. All kinds of flowers are employed for them—cowslips, narcissus, hyacinths, lilacs, violets, gardenias, and roses and all the unnamed little blossoms that the manufacturers have lately introduced are favored for such creations. Frequently the flowers are combined with velvet of their own shade of with a brighter color, green, royal blue, cerise and white being the most popular contrasts.

One of the new colors of the season shown in Paris recently is a peculiar green-blue, named for the sea. It is iridescent, and therefore friendly when the question of alliance with other shades is considered.

Some of the most luxurious lace tea gowns have ribbon sashes made of several lengths wide, soft satin ribbon, knotted at intervals and weighted with heavy balls or with tassels. These sashes fall at one side of the back or front from a wide girdle of the satin.

All evening gowns are longer. Roung length models touch the groun' Although long and narorw lines are stil imperative, the skirts are a trifle wider so that one may now walk with comparative ease.

Foulards promise to be as popular during the coming season, if not more so, than during the past season.

PRESIDENT TAFT CHANGES PLANS

Calls Off Visit to South and Political Tongues Are Set Wagging

Washington, D.C., Feb. 7.—A delegation of seventeen Gloucester fishermen called at the White House today, to protest to the president against the removal of all protection from the fish industry of New England by the operation of the proposed trade agreement with Canada. They said that they would be ruined if the treaty as now drawn went into effect.

As they left the White House the callers said that the president told them they were seeing ghosts, that they would disappear when the real benefit of the new warrangements began to accrue. The New Englanders, however, suggested that they were being made the "goat" of the country in this matter.

President Changes Plans

President Taft's announcement today that the southern tour which he had planned to take the early part of the month, would be cancelled, with the exception of a visit to Atlanta on March 10, started political tongues wagging with rumors to the effect that his purpose was to prepare for a possible extra session of congress in case the present fails to enact the reciprocity agreement with Canada, which the president is urging strongly as legislation needed by both countries.

Pressure of business and the fact that numerous invitations to visit many places in the south, were making the tour, which had been planned, assume too large proportions, are the reasons assigned at the White House for the cancellation of the trip. It is believed, however, in many quarters that he is clearing the decks of all but absolutely necessary engagements, so that in case he should find it impossible to get his reciprocity measure through this session, he can be prepared for an extra session. He has said that he hopes to see it passed before March 4.

A RADIUM FACTORY

A radium factory has been installed not long since at Islinge, in the Island of Lindingo, Sweden, and it is now working very successfully. The radium is obtained by treating a mineral known as "kolm," which comes from the mines of Billingen. About sixty workmen are now engaged in taking out this ore. The radium works now employ some thirty workmen and treats about a ton of ore per day. It is expected to produce 4 or 5 grammes of radium salt in a pure state annually. An establishment at Paris known as the "Radium Bank" has made a contract with the Swedish works and will take the whole of its output. There has already been sent 5 centigrammes (0.75 grain) of radium bromide to Paris. The salt is shipped in tubes of platino-iridium. It is found that the "kolm" ore is the best for extracting the salt. At first the works made a series of experiments upon ores of different kinds obtained from America and Australia, but these were found to contain a less amount of radioactive substances. The present price of radium is 400,000 francs per gramme ($6,000 per grain).

PARIS FASHIONS IN HAIR DRESSING

Some Fantastic Styles—Corkscrew Curls Again in the Fashion

Paris, Feb. 7.—Several women who count in the new movements are dressing their hair so as to show the shape of their heads, that is to say, they are waving and coiling their hair in flat rather than fluffy lines, and the effect is very distinguished. But all the same we still see some very big chignons, round which are found ribbons, metal bands, jewelled fillets, and garlands of flowers. The flat effect is maintained over the brow, but from the crown a pile of curls and coils may be erected to I know not what height. The little bead filet bonnets are greatly in favor, but they are somewhat fantastic, and the Faubourg St. Germain looks at them askance. Some few women have adopted the fashion of corkscrew curls, hanging from behind the ears, and I saw one woman this week who was coiffee exactly like Mme Ecamier in David's picture of her which hangs in the Louvre. Another had her head swathed in a violet silk turban, but that is another fantasy which no one of any account indulges in outside her own drawing-room.

Up to July 1st the only paupers in the parish of Great Holland, Essex, were five old people, who were in receipt of out-relief. All of them have now obtained old age pensions, so that the parish has not a single pauper.

The funeral of Sir John Aird took place at Littleworth common churchyard recently, and simultaneously a memorial was conducted at St. John's church, Southwark Crescent, W., by Archdeacon Sinclair.

"PIMPLES"

Broke Out All Over Her Face.

Pimples are caused, almost entirely, by bad blood, and there is only one way to get rid of them, and that is to get at the seat of the trouble by using a good reliable blood purifying medicine.

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for 35 years, and is one of the very best blood medicines procurable. After using it you will find that the pimples have disappeared, and you will have a beautiful clear complexion.

Mrs Robert McNab, Badjeros, Ont., writes:—"I am greatly pleased to report the benefit I have derived from the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. About a year ago I became so weak and run down I could scarcely walk, and pimples broke out all over my face. I tried one thing after another, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was advised by a lady friend to try B.B.B., and before I had used one bottle I felt it was doing me good so I used three bottles, and I am now well and strong, and the pimples have all disappeared."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Messrs. Pauling C& Co., Limited, Victoria street, Westminster, have been given the contract for the construction of a dam in connection with the Bombay hydro-electric scheme, the total cost of which is estimated to be about a million and a half sterling.

The Metropolitan Railway company London, are seeking powers to acquire certain properties in Harrington road, for the purpose of widening the railway and constructing a new station at Mount Pleasant.

INVESTORS!

Look this list over and be convinced that opportunity now awaits you:

Lot in Block 5. Terms. Price $1250.00
Two lots on Spur Track, Block 7. Terms. Price ... $10.500
Double corner, Peace and Sixth. Cash $10.500
6 Lots, including corner in Dorval; water passes along this street.. Price each $300
This is a real Snap
Lot 26-27 ,Block 9, R.L. 4, Price $1100
Terms One Third Cash; balance 6, 12 and 18 months
Lots on Namayo avenue, Northcote, each $400
37 feet on Jasper, reserve bearing, close to McDougall avenue.. Price per foot $1.000
5 Roomed cottage, modern, on Fifth street. Price .. $3.000
Terms

JOHN MORRIS

Realty and Financial Broker.
122 McDougall Avenue, Edmonton
LIST YOUR PROPERTY NOW

EMPIRE THEATRE

W. B. SHERMAN, Manager. PHONE 2185

POPULAR PRICE MATINEE SATURDAY

3 NIGHTS STARTING THURSDAY, FEB. 9

THE WONDERFUL GIRL SHOW

"A Stubborn Cinderella"

40 Girls | 1,000 LAUGHS | 20 Songs

SALE NOW OPEN—Night Prices $2, $1.50, $1; Gallery 50c

Biggest, Best and Most Costly Show Ever in Canada

BIJOU THEATRES

The only Theatre in Edmonton regularly exhibiting any new films.

The only Theatre in Edmonton regularly buying and importing films direct.

PROGRAMS CHANGE TWICE A WEEK—MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

McDOUGALL AVENUE	FIRST STREET
BROTHER MAN A Vitagraph Feature	THE CHILDREN'S REVOLT Feature Story
ROMANCE OF THE ROCKIES Lubin	IN THE ANDES MOUNTAINS Scenic
ACTORS FIELD DAY Descriptive	CALLED TO SEA Dramatic
AND OTHER PICTURES	And Other Pictures
PROGRAM—FOUR REELS	PROGRAM—FOUR REELS

EVENINGS 7.30 O'clock. MATINEE 2.30 to 5 p.m.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS—CHILDREN IN AFTERNOON 5 CENTS

BIJOU THEATRES

TERRIBLE TAINT IN THIS FAMILY

George Vanstone, Who Beat His Child to Death, Is Victim of Heredity

London, Feb. 9.—In the county jail at Godrich pacing his cell demented and apparently fast approaching lunacy is George Vanstone, the murderer of his six-year-old boy whom he pounded to death one night a few weeks ago while the mother and other small children looked on unable to stay his terrible act. Today there are scattered all over the province members of this family afflicted with the same disease, which apparently made George Vanstone a murderer while half a dozen of them are already confined in asylums or have died there.

A Startling Discovery

Some startling discoveries regarding the Vanstone family were brought to light here this week when a London doctor was called to attend the case of a woman living in a charitable home in this city. The woman is afflicted with a nervous disorder known as Huntingdon's Chorea which at the age of thirty or later, leaves its sufferers in an insane condition or tending that way. In dealing with the case the London doctor made a chart of the family, going back to the woman's grandfather. As he followed out the various branches, there was discovered a record of disease that rivalled that of the famous Jukes family who were made the subject of an official investigation by the state of New oYrk. The most interesting discovery of all, however, was the fact that George Vanstone, now charged with murder, is a member of this family. The fact has attracted attention among medical men and will be an important point in the defence when the man comes up for trial at the assizes.

Chart of the Family

The chart of the family, which has been prepared goes back three generations to the grandfather of a woman who is now in care of the London institution and the great-grandfather of the boy who was murdered at Goderich. This ancestor, who was of Scotch parentage, died of the disease at the age of 60.

He had nine children, six of whom have already died of the disease, one of them in the London asylum for insane. One of the three living also has the taint, this being the mother of the London woman. Of the remaining two branches, one is in the second generation down without any trace while the other has the disease in the third generation down after a lapse of two generations.

The patients in the London institution had four sisters and four brothers. But one sister and one brother are healthy. Of the others, one sister is in Hamilton asylum, one is dead of the disease and another is a sufferer. Of the four brothers, two are confined in a Chicago asylum and a third has died of the disease.

The Third Generation

In the third generation as a whole there are thirteen afflicted already, of whom four are in asylums, one is charged with murder, and eight have died of the disease, one of them in the London asylum. Thus a total of six have died in asylums or are confined there now.

In only one branch of the family which has reached fourth generation has the disease manifested itself but this is stated to be because the children are yet too young to show the terrible taint. The second generation in this branch of the family was not affected, nor was the third generation but in the fourth generation where there are already thirty-two children, the taint has broken out.

Only one of the original nine branches of the family has died out, this being a girl who died of the chorea at the age of 26. There are today 65 in the fourth generation, a majority of them young children and this fact is plainly shown that this family taint is being spread far and wide and showing no tendency to die out. Were other branches of the family traced up it would probably be shown that there are hundreds of this family scattered all over the country, each a source of the disease possibly.

The chart which has been prepared has attracted much attention among medical men and others in this city.

An interesting feature of the American aviation meeting at Belmont Park, which ended amid so much unpleasantness, was the number of society ladies who were flying with the aviators.

Count de Lesseps took three up and nearly had a duel with the president of the American Aero Club over the latter's playful jest that each of them must have given him a thousand dollars cheque for the privilege.

STRANGE STORY OF THE MONARCH OF FRANCE

(Continued from Page Nine.)

makes my book necessary for immediate circulation.

"All her life the Duchess d'Angouleme was disturbed by the feeling that Naundoff was what he pretended to be. Her nephew, the Count de Chambord (Henry V.) was equally imbued with this idea. The best proof of this is that the duchess gave a pension to the Naundorff descendants, and, upon her death in 1851, the Count de Chambord continued the pension himself. I myself for three years was trusted with the mission of taking the money to an intermediary in Antwerp, my father, who usually did this, being too feeble to go. At the time I had no idea of where the money went, and not until the abbe-cure at Frohsdorff, the residence of the Count de Chambord, then exiled from France, told me, did I know the true destination of these funds.

Can Prove Survival.

"With my own ears, and in the presence of Robert de Clery, at Goritz, I heard the count say in his smoking room: 'Os for myself, I shall not sit upon the throne of France, for I am a younger son.' He was among the scrupulous, the most scrupulous, and unless he had been certain that Louis XVII survived he would never have said so. He would have given much to have been able to prove that he survived, but it was too soon then. It can now be done.

"Here is a letter written me by my father, one of the most truthful who ever lived. It has never been mentioned before. For the good of the cause I am including it in my collection of documents which are soon to be made public. Here is an extract: 'If the princes who call themselves the descendants of Louis XVII are really the grandchildren of Naundorff, well then, it is to the elder of them that the crown of France belongs.'

"This letter was given me by my father upon the advice of Henri V himself, the Count de Chambord. He told my father, who shared his innermost thoughts, that the statement at that time would do the cause no good, bu without fail he was to hand down the written word to his son, myself to be used at the opportune time. I feel in my soul and conscience that that moment has come."

There is in Amelca, living in or near St. Louis, the descendants of Eleazor Williams, said by some to have been the fugitive King Louis XVII. Hervagault, the son of a tailor, prior to 1812, claimed to be the king, as did another man, named Bruneau, who died in prison, so hard did he push his claim. A fellow named Hebert, alias the Due de Normandie, alias the Baron de Rechemont, went through many exciting adventures and arrests, claiming to be the king, but the Naundoff case appears the strongest and most lasting. Naundorff died in 1845, but an effort was made in 1874 to prove in the courts the genineness of his heirs' claims.

At the present time a case is pending in the French courts wherein the heirs of Naundorff ask that they be accorded full French citizenship and the right to serve in the French army. That is all they now ask, not wishing now or at any time in the future, to claim the throne of France.



CORLE ALBERTSON
In "A Stubborn Cinderella" at the Empire theatre the balance

HOLD ELECTION IN ARIZONA TODAY

People Will Register Votes for or Against State Constitution—Result in Doubt

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—Official Washington is awaiting with no little interest news of the result of the special election in Arizona today to decide upon the ratification or rejection of the Constitution framed for the new State. If the constitution is adopted by the people of Arizona it will be sent to Washington immediately for the approval of the president and congress. That the matter will be a subject of some lively debates in Congress is a foregone conclusion.

The Constitutional convention of Arizona met at Phoenix, beginning its session last October. After sixty-one days of spirited debate it adopted an instrument designated by the majority members as the most progressive ever framed and by the minority as the most socialistic. While either of these views may be exaggerated there is no denying the fact that the Arizona constitution contains more new ideas and theories of government than even that of Oklahoma and should the state be admitted under it, it will give the opportunity to test them never before offered.

Among the distinctive features provided in the constitution are the initiative and referendum, the recall of all elective officers, including the judiciary; amendment to the constitution by a majority vote of the people upon the initiative of 15 per cent of the voters; rigid corporation regulation, with a provision designed to abolish "wild-catting;" physical valuation of railroads as a basis for rate regulation; non-partisan election of the judiciary, direct primaries, and an employers' liability provision abrogating the fellow servant doctrine.

While the opponents of the Constitution in Arizona have made a warm campaign to prevent its adoption it is generally believed that it will be ratified by a majority of the voters at to-day's election. Speculation therefore centers in the fate of the measure when it reaches Washington. It is reported on what is regarded as good authority that President Taft is not likely to aprove of the Constitution as it now stands and that he will insist upon the elimination of the initiative, referendum and recall and probably some of the other provisions before he gives it his approval.

The conservative element in congress is also likely to put up a strong opposition to the Constitution. On the other hand, the progressives will welcome the chance to make a hard fight in its favor. Many of the progressive leaders in the senate have publicly declared their intention to figh; for the approval of the Constitution, among the number being Senators La Follette of Wisconsin, Cummins of Iowa, Clapp of Minnesota, Dixon of Montana, Brown of Nebraska, and Bristow of Kansas.

Chinese translations of Western works are by no means uncommon in the Flowery Kingdom, but it is surprising to learn that among the most popular are those with which our own youth are told "every young person should be familiar." Chinese readers dote on Treasure Island, which they deem quite equal to Robinson Crusoe, another favorite in China.

Ivanhoe, The Talisman, Les Miserables, and Uncle Tom's Cabin are also much read in China, while a translation of the "Sherlock Holmes" detective stories has found many readers.

The western love-story is said to imbue the Chinese with a profound disgust. He regards the hero of such a story as of doubtful sanity, if not of uncertain morals. This view is due to the different social standards under which he has been trained.

1911 A CRITICAL YEAR FOR THE NATIONS

(Continued from Page Nine.)

for this she has never forgiven England.

Mere recently the Liberal newspapers in Great Britain, anxious to come to an understanding with Germany in regard to the question of limitation of armaments, have been maintaining that the Triple Entente was never meant to have any effective use but was just a name given to the friendly feelings existing between the three powers—that in fact the Triple Entente meant nothing in practice. Although this was not the view of the Liberal Cabinet yet both France and Russia have taken it a a sign of the times and their feelings toward England have cooled off accordingly.

And then came the death of King Edward, the creator of the Entente. His influence meant everything. While he lived the Entente was always on top. Only since his death has it petered out.

But Germany was quick to seize the opportunity. She saw the chance of a deal which would both effectually break up the Entente, once and for all, and at the same time, largely disarm Russian of her hatred toward the Teutonic people. Her proposition was to give up northern Persia to Russia in return for the latter yielding up her opposition to the Bagdad railroad.

This railroad, which is being built entirely by German money, is destined to extend from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf. At the present time it is about half finished. From the first it has been the subject of protests from Russia and Britain on the ground that it would imperil the interests of the former in northern Persia, and, as far as England is concerned, it would be a menace not only to her interests in southern Persia, but also to India.

Accordingly, when the chance came the Kaiser invited the Czar to come and visit him at Potsdam. There they drew up the short agreement that has set Europe by the ears. Germany admits Russia's claims in northern Persia and carefully omits any mention of those of Great Britain in the south; further, she promises not to build any railways within the Russian "zone" and here again any mention of the British "zone" is omitted. In fact, Russia has been offered so good terms that as a member of the Triple Entente she now ceases to count. No doubt she will scrupulously observe all her political covenants with France and Great Britain, but she has also emasculated the Entente by virtually promising not to co-operate with any power against Germany. The kaiser has bought off Russia cheaply.

With Russia out of the way, Germany has only England and France to contend with. The confidence of the latter has already been shaken in the Entente. And Germany now believes that she has made certain of Bagdad railroad project and that she she will be able to establish on the Persian Gulf a naval base which will keep an eye on India.

One result of the deal that is not yet recognized generally is that Turkey regards herself as betrayed by Germany. Recently the kaiser has been looked to as the protector of Islam. Now Germany and Russia have reconciled themselves at Turkey's expense. Turkey has been sold with the Bagdad railroad as the price.

Both France and England have suffered in prestige as the result of this deal. And it has had its effect on the smaller nations. Countries like Servia and Montenegro, which have awlays hoped to shake off the controlling influence of the Triple Alliance have now given up all hopes. Holland, Denmark and Belgium see that they will be compelled by Germany to build defences which can only be used against England in the interests of Germany.

What will be the result? For the first time the way lies clear for Kaiser Wilhelm's boundless ambition. There is no longer an interfering and powerful uncle to checkmate him at every turn—his deal with the Czar is the best proof of this.

Is he going to reign unchecked over Europe? Will France, tired both with England and Russia and also with maintaining her futile preparations for revenge, after all these years, pocket her pride and seek the friendship of Germany? Already an influential party in the Chamber of Deputies is advocating this step. No one would be surprised if the present French Cabinet made a complete turn around and reversed the policy of the last century.

In that case Britain would be left in her old position of "proud isolation." But in these days she would be isolated with a rapacious enemy, in the shape of Germany, at her throat. Would she be able to go her own way without having to fight for sheer life?

At present Britain stands between Germany and her ambitions in the direction of colonial expansion, command of the sea, and, in fact, of world-wide dominion. Germany has already detached France and Russia to all intents and purposes from her side. On the other hand the Triple Alliance is stronger than ever before. Will Germany seize the opportunity and attempt to crush Great Britain, making the Teuton dominant throughout Europe and Asia?

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